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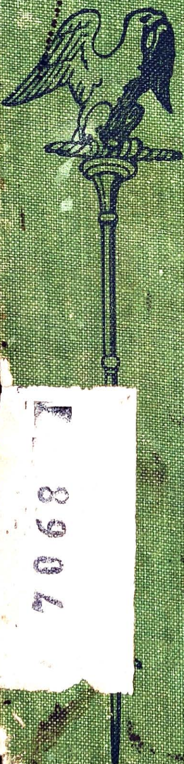

SCALAE PRIMAE

J. G. SPENCER B.A.

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BELL'S ILLUSTRATED LATIN READERS

EDITED BY E. C. MARCHANT, M.A.

Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford
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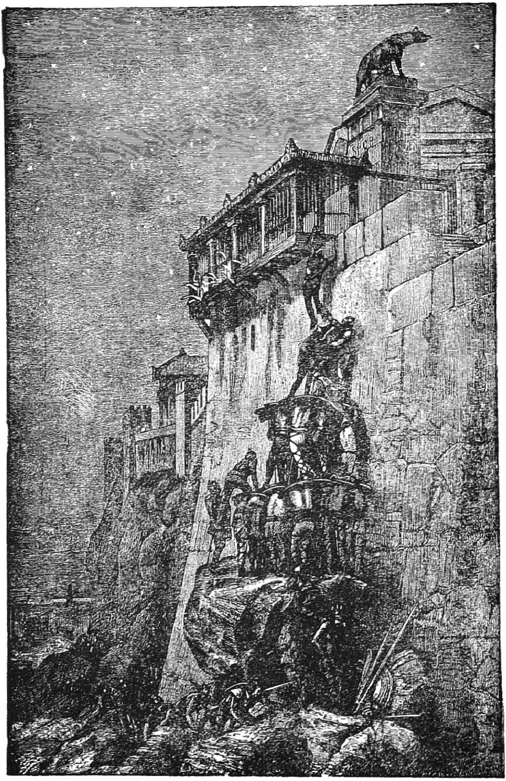
SCALAE PRIMAE

மதுரைத் தமிழ்ச் சங்கம்
THE MADURA TAMIL SANGAM



ROME SAVED BY THE SACRED GEESE. (*See page* 8.)
(From a wood engraving in Duruy's *History of Rome*.)

SCALAE PRIMAE

A FIRST LATIN READER

WITH BRIEF NOTES
AND VOCABULARY

C. Hilton

BY

J. G. SPENCER, B.A.

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1939

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NOTE

This Reader is intended to be used concurrently with any of the usual Latin Exercises or Courses, before the pupil is ready to grapple with the easiest of the classical authors.

While the stories are, naturally, not all taken from classical authors, the words and language have been based on classical models, that the learner may, as far as possible, be accustoming himself to what will be useful to him hereafter.

BRITISH WARRIORS. (From armour on trophies and antiquarian discoveries of the period.)

ANCIENT BRITONS.

THE MADURA TAMIL SANGAM

SCALAE PRIMAE

PART I.

I. GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Britannia est magna insula Europae.
2. In Britannia olim magnae silvae erant.
3. Multae ferae has silvas habitabant.
4. Incolae Britanniae nautae et agricolae erant.
5. Agricolae agros diligenter colebant.
6. Nautae multas et pulchras naves habebant.
7. Bellum semper Britannis gratum fuit.
8. Itaque Britanni populos alios saepe vicerunt.

II. THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN.

1. Romani olim in bello fortissimi erant.
2. Caesar, dux Romanorum, in Gallia bellum gerebat.

3. Mox Caesar ex Gallia in Britanniam venit.
4. Tum Britannos in multis proeliis vicit.
5. Britannia diu in potestate Romanorum erat.
6. Postremo multi hostes Romam oppugnaverunt.
7. Tum omnes Romani domum redierunt.

III. The Gods of the Romans.

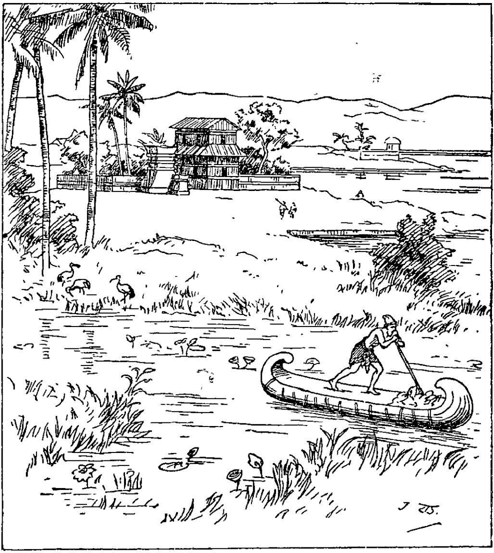
1. Iuppiter pater deorum et hominum erat.
2. Omnium deorum ille potentissimus fuit.
3. Mars, filius Iovis et Iunonis, deus belli erat.
4. Hic deus pugnas et caedes semper amabat.
5. Iuppiter et Mars semper inimici erant.
6. Apollo omnium deorum sapientissimus erat.
7. Vulcanus arma deis et hominibus fecit.
8. Minerva filia carissima Iovis erat.
9. Neptunus et Pluto fratres Iovis erant.
10. Mercurius nuntius deorum erat.

IV. The River Nile.

'The higher *Nilus* swells,
The more it promises; as it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.'—Shakespeare.

1. Nilus fluvius maximus in Aegypto est.
2. Aestate Nilus terram quotannis inundat.
3. Tum aquae vicinos agros complent.
4. Olim aquae Nili saepe aedificia vastabant.
5. Nunc autem incolae molibus undas arcent.

6. Paucis post diebus aquae agros deserunt.
7. Tum incolae agros celeriter arant.
8. Mox agricolae semina terrae mandant.



SCENE ON THE NILE. (From a Pompeian wall-painting and a mosaic from Praeneste.)

9. Post nonnullos menses fruges bonas reportant.
10. Aegyptus igitur donum Nili recte appellatur.

V. Polyphemus, the Cyclops.

1. Cyclopes pastores erant et in speluncis habitabant.
2. Inter Cyclopes Polyphemus clarissimus erat.
3. Post bellum Troianum Ulixes domum redibat.
4. Aliquando ad insulam Polyphemi venit.
5. Cyclops autem nonnullos socios Ulixis occidit.
6. Polyphemus unum oculum in media fronte habebat.
7. Ulixes hunc oculum baculo ardenti percussit.
8. Tum Ulixes et comites ad naves suas fugerunt.
9. Polyphemus magnis saxis naves mergere conabatur.
10. Ulixes autem hoc periculum celeriter effugit.

VI. Achilles at the Trojan War.

1. Achilles omnium Graecorum circa Troiam fortissimus erat.
2. Agamemnon, dux Graecorum, et Achilles diu inimici erant.
3. Itaque Achilles contra Troianos pugnare noluit.
4. Tum Troiani in omnibus proeliis superiores erant.
5. Hector autem, dux Troianorum, Patroclum occidit.
6. Tum Achilles, propter mortem amici sui, ad pugnam rediit.

7. Postremo Achilles Hectorem, ducem fortissimum, superavit.
8. Sed paulo post ipse in pugna occisus est.
9. Nemo Graecorum in proeliis melior quam Achilles erat.
10. Itaque post eius mortem Graeci in magno luctu erant.

VII. The Dog and his Friends.

1. Canis domum domini sui diligenter custodiebat.
2. Lupus et vulpes ad eum noctu venerunt.
3. *Tum duo latrones huic ita dixerunt.*
4. 'O care amice, nos cognati tui sumus.
5. Tecum igitur amici esse volumus.'
6. Canis autem naturam amicorum novorum ignorabat.
7. Itaque hos ad cenam proxima nocte invitavit.
8. Mane tamen dominus duas gallinas reperire non potest.
9. Mox duo amici iterum ad fundum venerunt.
10. Nunc autem canis fidelis eos ad portam comitatur.

VIII. The Dog and his Friends (*continued*).

1. Tum vulpes anserem pulchrum rapit.
2. Lupus quoque agnam teneram occidit.
3. Tandem canis naturam amicorum cognovit.

4. Statim magno cum latratu in lupum impetum facit.
5. Interea dominus sonitum audit.
6. Statim ad locum celeriter currit.
7. Tum vulpem verberare coepit.
8. Postremo et vulpes et lupus occisi sunt.
9. Sed canis hoc praeceptum didicit.
10. Necesse est amicos suos bene cognoscere.

IX. The Farmer and his Sons.

'In every rank, or great or small,
'Tis industry supports us all.'

1. Agricola quondam in lecto suo iacebat.
2. Diu aeger fuerat et iam prope mortem erat.
3. Tum filios ad lectum suum vocat.
4. Hos multis cum lacrimis pater alloquitur.
5. Nullas enim divitias filiis relinquere potuit.
6. 'Filii mei,' inquit, 'a vobis mox discedam.'
7. 'Omnes divitias meas in vinea relinquo.'
8. 'Quaerite eas magna cum cura.'
9. Haec verba senex filiis suis dixit.
10. Non multo post agricola mortuus est.

X. The Farmer and his Sons (*continued*).

1. Primo filii maesti patrem sepeliverunt.
2. Deinde thesaurum in vinea quaerunt.

3. Totum igitur sŏlum vineae fodiunt.
4. Frustra tamen hunc lăborem faciunt.
5. Nullum enim thesaurum inveniunt.
6. Sed interea terram bene colunt.
7. Proximo anno vites multas uvas ferunt.
8. Hinc filii multum pecuniae capiunt.
9. Deinde filii verba patris intellegunt.

HUSBANDMAN WITH AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (From bas-relief on a Roman cippus.)

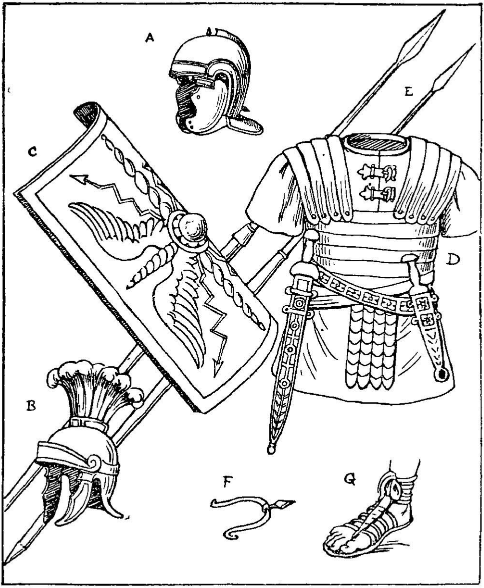
10. Nihil enim sine labore mortalibus datur.

XI. The Weapons of the Romans.

1. Romani milites arma et tela habebant.
2. Arma erant scuta, loricae, galeae.
3. Tela erant gladii, sagittae, pila.
4. Milites scuta brachiis laevis gestabant.
5. Castra Romanorum fossa et vallo munita sunt.
6. Romani in Britannia multa castra habebant.
7. Milites in castris noctu semper erant.
8. Romani multos pedites sed equites paucos habebant.
9. Equites autem saepe pedibus pugnabant.
10. In legione Romana quinque milia militum erant.

XII. How Rome was saved by the cackling of the Sacred Geese.

1. Galli olim cum Romanis bellum gerebant.
2. Hostes autem Romanos bis iam vicerant.
3. Hoc tempore Galli arcem Romae obsidebant.
4. Uterque exercitus dira fame laborabat.
5. Tandem fames vix sustineri poterat.
6. Anseres tamen, Iunoni sacros, edere nolebant.
7. Tum Galli e castris suis proficiscuntur.
8. Silentio noctis in summum saxum evadunt.
9. Omnes custodes arcis dormiebant.
10. Canes quoque Gallos advenientes non senserunt.
11. Iam Capitolium in magno periculo fuit.



Roman Arms and Armour.

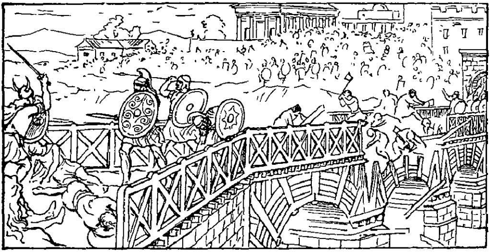
A. Helmet of iron, found in the fort at Niederbiber. B. Crested helmet, from bas-reliefs. C. Shield, from Trajan's Column. D. Cuirass, from Trajan's Column, sword and dagger from a grave-relief. E. Spears. F. Bronze Spur. G. Sandal, from Trajan's Column.

XIII. Rome saved by the Sacred Geese (*continued*).

1. Forte in Capitolio anseres Iunoni sacri erant.
2. Hi anseres gradus Gallorum audiverunt.
3. Itaque haec res Romae saluti fuit.
4. Nam eorum clangore miles quidam excitus est.
5. Hic vir, bello egregius, arma sua statim rapit.
6. Ceteros quoque milites ad arma concitat.
7. Primus Gallorum iam in summo stabat.
8. Hunc Romanus hasta sua deturbat.
9. Tum Gallus labitur et proximos deicit.
10. Romani ceteros Gallos facile arcent.
11. Sic Roma anserum clangore servata est.

XIV. The Wooden Horse.

1. Graeci decem annos Troiam frustra obsederant.
2. Deinde equum ligneum ingentis magnitudinis faciunt.
3. In hoc equo viri fortissimi sese celaverunt.
4. Tum reliqui Graeci ad insulam propinquam se recipiunt.
5. Mox Troiani equum ligneum ante moenia vident.
6. Nonnulli hunc equum in arcem trahere voluerunt.
7. Laocoön autem, Neptuni sacerdos, hoc dissuasit.
8. Equum tamen stulti cives in urbem traxerunt.
9. Eadem nocte Graeci ex equo emergunt.
10. Custodes portarum sine mora occisi sunt.
11. Tum reliqui Graeci urbem Troiam expugnant.



XV. Horatius defends the Bridge.

'I with two more to help me
Will hold the foe in play.'
Lays of Ancient Rome.

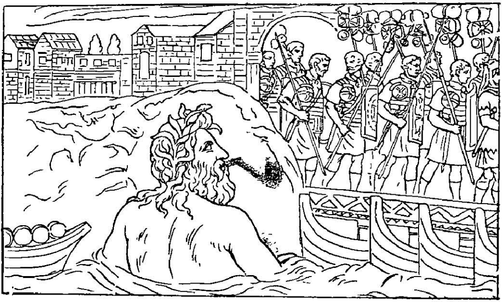
1. Tarquinius, ultimus rex Romanorum, ex urbe pulsus erat.
2. Tum ad Porsenam, Etruscorum regem, fugit.
3. Auxilium contra Romanos ab Etruscis quaesivit.
4. Porsena igitur Romam cum exercitu profectus est.
5. Omnes Romani in urbem ex agris fugerunt.
6. Cives pontem in Tiberi ferro et igni delebant.
7. Horatius, miles fortissimus, hostium impetum sustinet.
8. Huius militis audacia saevos hostes terret.
9. Tum duo Romani ei auxilium ferunt.
10. Pars modo parva pontis iam relicta est.
11. Tum Horatii comites in tutum cedunt.

XVI. HORATIUS (*continued*).

'O Tiber, father Tiber,
  To whom the Romans pray,
A Roman's life, a Roman's arms,
  Take thou in charge this day.'

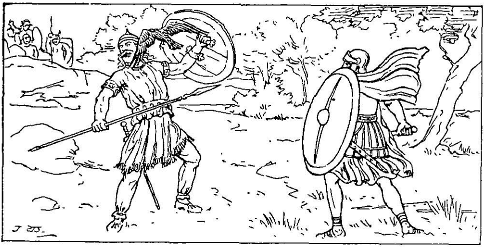
Lays of Ancient Rome.

1. Ille tamen solus in ulteriore parte manet.
2. Iam hostes magnum clamorem tollunt.
3. Undique in eum unum tela coniciunt.
4. Simul ingens fragor pontis rupti auditus est.
5. Simul Romanorum clamor ad hostes pervenit.
6. Tum Horatius deum Tiberis fluminis sic precatur.



A RIVER-GOD. (From Trajan's Column.)

7. 'Pater Tiberine, accipe haec arma et hunc militem.'
8. Itaque, sic armatus, in Tiberim desiluit.
9. Inter hostium tela incolumis ad suos pervenit
10. Civitas ob tantam virtutem grata fuit.
11. Magnum deinde gaudium inter Romanos erat



XVII. A Fight between a Roman and a Gaul.

1. Ingentes copiae Gallorum Romam oppugnabant.
2. Nec procul ab hostibus consul Romanus castra posuit.
3. Tum Gallus quidam, maximus atque insignis, procedit.
4. Hic, scutum quatiens hasta, silentium facit.
5. Tum per interpretem Romanis militibus ita inquit:
6. 'Cum uno ex Romanis ferro decernere volo.'
7. Primo tribunus militum, nomine Valerius, consulem consulit.
8. Deinde in medium armatus procedit.
9. Tum in omnium conspectu res mirabilis accidit.

XVIII. A Raven helps the Roman.

1. Gallus et Romanus iam manus conserebant.
2. Subito corvus advolat et in galea Romani insidet.

3. Tum, se alis levans, os et oculos hostis petit.
4. Rostro et unguibus Gallum vulnerat.
5. Uterque exercitus pugnam spectabat.
6. Sic tribunus Gallum facile occidit.
7. Tum corvus e conspectu celeriter evolat.
8. Ob hanc caussam Valerius cognomen Corvi habuit.
9. Postea consul tribunum aurea corona donavit.

XIX. The Roman Consul sacrifices himself for his Country.

1. Romani olim bellum cum Latinis gerebant.
2. Consules cum duobus exercitibus prope urbem castra posuerunt.
3. Ibi uterque consul mirum somnium somniavit.
4. Eadem species viri consulibus duobus visa est.
5. Vox etiam audita est viri dicentis—
6. 'Ex altera acie imperator, ex altera exercitus, Manibus debetur.'
7. 'Vincet is populus, cuius imperator se pro patria devovebit.'
8. Deinde consules legatos tribunosque militum convocant.
9. Tum inter consules ipsos his legibus convenit.
10. 'Uterque se pro patria devovebit, si exercitus suus cedet.'

ROMAN SOLDIERS IN BATTLE ARRAY.

XX. THE CONSUL SACRIFICES HIMSELF (*continued*).

1. Tandem consules in aciem milites suos eduxerunt.
2. Pugnatum est haud procul radicibus Vesuvii montis.
3. Primo utrimque aequis viribus res gerebatur.
4. Deinde Romani hostium impetum sustinere non potuerunt.
5. Ab laevo cornu pedem referre coeperunt.
6. Quod ubi cognovit, Decius consul deos precatur.
7. Tum in equum insilit atque in medios hostes irruit.
8. Undique viam ferro facit et hostibus terrorem inicit.
9. Tandem vero vulneribus confectus ex equo decidit.
10. Romani tamen victoriam facile reportaverunt.
11. Postero die Decii corpus inter stragem inventum est.
12. Funus par mortis gloriae factum est.

XXI. Regulus and the Carthaginians.

1. Regulus, consul Romanorum, Poenos navali proelio vicit.
2. Tum primus Romanorum ducum classem in Africam traiecit.
3. Ibi res mirabilis in castris Reguli accidit.
4. Consul castra sua apud flumen magnum habuit.
5. Tum serpens ingenti magnitudine e latebris venit.
6. Hic serpens Romanos statim vexare coepit.
7. Romani novo genere pugnae territi sunt.
8. Monstrum telis frustra repellere conantur.
9. Deinde eum ballistis et catapultis oppugnare coeperant.
10. Tandem serpens saxis grandibus occisus est.
11. Corium autem pedes centum et viginti longum erat.

XXII. Regulus (*continued*).

1. Mox consules agros Poenorum ferro et igni vastant.
2. At hiems frigida tum suberat.
3. Itaque Regulus aciem contra Poenos instruxit.
4. Sed hostium duces in apertis campis pugnare nolebant.
5. Omnes igitur copias in proximos colles subducunt.
6. Poeni tum equitatu plurimum valebant.
7. In montibus autem equitibus uti non poterant.

Carthaginian Soldiers.

8. Itaque hostes in loco iniquo cum Romanis dimicaverunt.
9. Hanc ob caussam Regulus magna clade eos vicit.

XXIII. Capture of Regulus.

1. Tum Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petierunt.
2. Hanc autem Regulus nisi duris condicionibus dare nolebat.
3. Itaque Poeni Lacedaemonios auxilium rogaverunt.
4. Xanthippus dux ab his auxilio Poenis missus est.
5. Tunc Regulus ultima pernicie victus est.
6. Duo milia tantum ex Romano exercitu refugerunt.
7. Quingenti cum imperatore capti sunt.
8. Triginta milia militum occisa sunt.

9. Regulus ipse in catenas coniectus est.
10. Postea Regulus a Carthaginiensibus Romam missus est.

XXIV. Death of Regulus.

1. Senatus pacem cum Poenis facere nolebat.
2. Itaque Regulus ipse Carthaginem rediit.
3. Nec multo post omnibus suppliciis exstinctus est.
4. Poeni enim iam ante animo inimico in eum fuerant.
5. Nunc autem multo gravius dolore exarserunt.
6. Primo igitur in atris et profundis tenebris clausus est.
7. Postea solem diu spectare cogitur.
8. Somno quoque prohibitus est atque ita vita privatus est.
9. Hoc postea Romae cognitum est.
10. Tum Romani nobilissimos captivos eisdem suppliciis occiderunt.

XXV. Mucius, a Roman citizen, tries to kill the Etruscan king.

1. Etrusci olim cum populo Romano bellum gerebant.
2. Tum Mucius, iuvenis nobilis, in castra hostium pervenit.
3. Ille regem Etruscorum interficere voluit.
4. At a custodibus statim captus est.
5. Tum ad tribunal regis Mucius tractus est.

6. 'Civis Romanus sum,' inquit: 'me Mucium vocant.'
7. 'Ego hostis hostem occidere volui.'
8. 'Neque ad mortem minus animi mihi est quam ad caedem.'
9. 'Romanum est et facere et pati.'
10. 'Neque ego unus hoc facere volo.'
11. 'Post me longus ordo est iuvenum.'
12. 'Hi omnes idem decus petunt.'

XXVI. Mucius is captured, but released on account of his bravery.

1. Tum rex simul ira commotus, simul periculo perterritus est.
2. Itaque statim supplicia minari coepit.
3. Ignis autem in ara accensus erat.
4. Iuvenis in hunc ignem dextram porrigit.
5. Tum rex, tantam fortitudinem miratus, inquit:
6. 'Abi, liber et inviolatus.'
7. Mucius autem, regis beneficium agnoscens, inquit:
8. 'Trecenti iuvenes contra te coniuraverunt.'
9. 'Sors mea prima fuit.'
10. 'Ceteri, suo quisque tempore, aderunt.'

XXVII. Xerxes, King of Persia, makes war on Greece.

1. Graeci in pugna Marathonia Persas vicerunt.
2. Tum Dareus, rex Persarum, magno dolore exarsit.

3. Bellum igitur Atheniensibus iterum inferre constituit.
4. Dareus autem non multo post mortuus est.
5. Post eius mortem Xerxes filius regno successit.
6. Hic quinto anno regni maximis cum copiis proficiscitur.
7. Pons in Hellesponto navibus iunctis factus est.
8. Mox omnes copiae Hellespontum transire coeperunt.
9. Septem dies noctesque milites pontem transgrèdiuntur.
10. Tum demum Xerxes novissimus in Europam transit.

XXVIII. The Greeks defend the Pass of Thermopylae.

'Earth, render back from out thy breast
A remnant of our Spartan dead.
Of the three hundred grant but three
To make a new Thermopylae!'—Byron.

1. In itinere maxima inopia aquae saepe erat.
2. Nunquam tamen inopia cibi frumentique fuit.
3. Deinde magna perturbatio apud Graecos facta est.
4. Trecenti milites saltum Thermopylarum occupant.
5. Hic Graeci Persas transitu prohibere conantur.
6. Neque multo post hostium classis in conspectum venit.
7. Subito autem magna tempestas coorta est.

8. Continuos tres dies ventus saeviebat.
9. Multae Persarum naves in litore eiectae sunt.
10. Magnum incommodum a Persis acceptum est.
11. Postero tamen die aequo Marte pugnatum est.

PERSIAN SOLDIERS. (From the Pompeian mosaic of the Battle of Issus.)

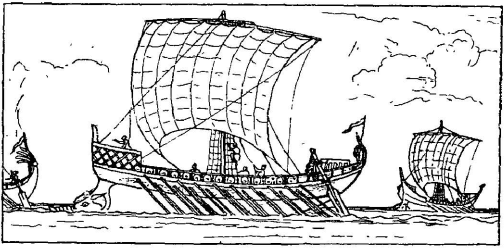
XXIX. THE PERSIANS ATTACK THE GREEKS.

1. Interim Xerxes cum suis copiis ad saltum pervenerat.

2. Ibi Leonidas, dux Graecorum, hostes exspectabat.
3. Graeci hunc saltum magna cum spe occupabant.
4. Sed alterum iter per montes multo difficilius erat.
5. Hoc iter quoque Leonidas cum paucis militibus defendit.
6. Tum Persae multos impetus in Graecos fecerunt.
7. At magno cum detrimento semper repulsi sunt.
8. Forte aderat Graecus quidam, qui ad Persas fugerat.
9. Tum ille alterum iter per montes Persis aperit.
10. Itaque Persae a tergo Graecos inopinantes adoriuntur.

XXX. THE GREEKS ARE ALL SLAIN.

1. Tum vero a Graecis acerrime pugnatum est.
2. Postremo tamen pauci milites fugere coguntur.
3. Numerus barbarorum fuit decem milium.
4. Trecenti modo milites cum Leonida aderant.
5. Sed diu atque acriter ab his pugnatum est.
6. Leonidas fortissime pugnans ante primam aciem cecĭdit.
7. Ceteris militibus nec iam arma nec vires suppetebant.
8. Itaque ad proximum tumulum omnes recedunt.
9. Hoc in loco paulum hostium impetum sustinent.
10. Sed tandem circumventi sunt et omnes ad unum perierunt.



Ancient War-ships.

XXXI. The Battle of Salamis.

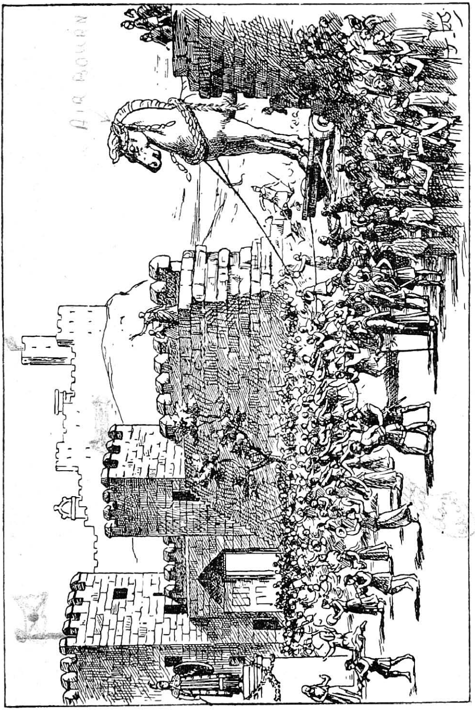
1. Dum haec geruntur, Athenienses ad insulam Salamina fugerunt.
2. Xerxes celeriter Athenas contendit, sed urbem vacuam repperit.
3. Interim barbarorum naves non procul Salamine constiterunt.
4. Postridie barbari Graecorum classem undique circumvenerunt.
5. Graecis erant naves circiter quadringentae.
6. Hostibus autem amplius mille et ducentae naves erant.
7. Una tamen res Graecis fuit saluti.
8. Propter angustias freti, multitudo navium impedimento fuit.
9. Naves igitur Persarum ordines servare non poterant.
10. Pugnatum est ab utrisque diu atque acriter.
11. Sed tandem Persae in omnes partes fugere coeperunt.

XXXII. Rout of the Persians.

1. Omne mare, omne litus navibus fractis et corporibus hominum completum est.
2. Xerxes, magnifico sedens solio, pugnam spectaverat.
3. Sed statim, timore perculsus, in Asiam reverti constituit.
4. Reliquae naves ad Hellespontum contenderunt.
5. Minus diebus triginta Xerxes ad pontem pervenit.
6. In eo itinere haud satis cibi provisum erat
7. Itaque viae cadaveribus completae sunt.
8. Maxima pars copiarum morbo et fame periit.
9. At quantum exercitus mutatus est ab illo qui profectus erat!

XXXIII. The Trojan War.

1. Helena Lacedaemoniorum regis filia erat.
2. Haec virgo Menelao, nobili duci, desponsa est.
3. Paris autem, Troiani regis filius, hanc virginem amavit.
4. Itaque Helena cum Paride Troiam profugit.
5. Deinde Agamemnon, Menelai frater, Lacedaemonem contendit.
6. Quam maximum possunt numerum navium et militum cogunt.
7. Tum Graeci naves conscendunt et Troiam proficiscuntur.
8. Mox in Asiam perveniunt et naves in aridum subducunt.

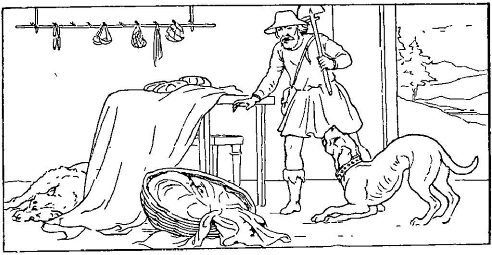


DRAGGING THE WOODEN HORSE WITHIN THE WALLS. (From a Pompeian wall-painting and the Tabula Iliaca.)

9. Tum novem annos ab utrisque bellum gerebatur.
10. Decimo autem anno Graeci rem conficere conantur.
11. Per dolum atque insidias oppido potiri meditantur.

XXXIV. Capture of Troy.

1. Principes equum ligneum fieri iubent.
2. Tum Graeci naves deducunt et se in occulto continent.
3. Troiani castra ab hostibus vacua relicta inveniunt.
4. Deinde equum nova atque inusitata specie vident.
5. Equum funibus et catenis revinctum in arcem trahunt.
6. Multi autem Graeci in equo celati erant.
7. Silentio noctis ad terram caute ac diligenter descendunt.
8. Statim omnes oppidi partes magno impetu petunt.
9. Ac paulo post reliqui Graeci e navibus perveniunt.
10. Troiani de sua salute desperantes arma abiciunt.
11. Tum maxima caedes Troiae in arce facta est.
12. Rex ipse inermis in medios hostes ruit.
13. Ibi a Graecis, furore stimulatis, interfectus est.
14. Deinde Graeci victores domum reverterunt.



PART II.

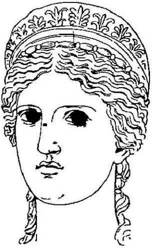
XXXV. The Faithful Hound.

Rex olim in montibus venabatur. Dum autem abest, canem praesidio infanti filio relinquit. Mox domum redit. Infantem autem reperire non potest. Tum guttas sanguinis humi videt. Statim canem culpat. 'Perfide custos,' inquit, 'voravisti filium meum.' Sine mora canem gladio transfigit. Nec multo post infantis vocem audit. Filium suum vivum et integrum reperit. Haud procul lupi corpus videt, quem canis occiderat. Itaque canem magna cum cura sepelit. In sepulcro magnum lapidem ponit. Dominus postea per totam vitam fidum canem lugebat.

XXXVI. The Reward of Kindness.

Iuvenis quondam flumen transire volebat. Tum anum in ripa sedentem vidit. Illa autem clamabat: 'Quis me trans flumen portabit?' Iuvenis primo hoc facere nolebat, sed postea anum in tergum suum tollit. Tum flumen aegre transit, anus enim

magno pondere erat. Tandem in ripa ulteriore anum deponit. Ipse autem fessus in saxo sedet. Deinde anum spectat. Illa tamen magna et pulchra visa est. Postremo haec verba dixit. 'Ego sum



HERA REGINA DEARUM.

Hera, regina dearum. Magnum erit tuum praemium. Me enim sine spe praemii fovisti.'

XXXVII. The Boy and his Frog.

Dux quidam in agro ambulabat. Ibi vidit puerum, qui parvum animal humi fovebat. 'Quid agis?' dux inquit. 'Ranam pasco, quam ego domui,' puer respondit. 'Iam ad ludum ire necesse est. Dum autem absum, rana fame morietur.' 'Ad ludum redi,' inquit dux. 'Ego ranam tuam pascam.' Itaque puer profectus ducem ranae custodem reliquit. Post paucos dies puer epistolam a duce accepit. Ille autem scripserat. 'Rana tua bene se habet. Vale.'

XXXVIII. The Two Boys.

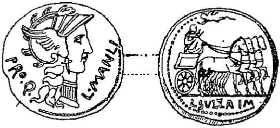
Duo pueri olim tempore verno ruri ambulabant. Mox domum revertuntur. Pater autem alterum rogat: 'Dic mihi. Quid tu vidisti?' 'Ego nihil vidi,' respondit ille. 'Et tu,' pater alteri inquit: 'Quid tu vidisti?' 'Res permultas ego vidi,' inquit ille. 'Columba in summa quercu nidum faciebat. Sciurus arborem ascendebat. Ventus mutatus est. Nisi fallor, nivem feret. Haec et multa alia ego vidi.'

XXXIX. A Cunning Fox.

Vulpes callida in fundum quemdam noctu venit. Ibi multos pullos et gallinas devoravit. Tum autem eadem rima, qua inierat, reverti non poterat. Prima luce agricola fundum circumire coepit. Multas gallinas, quas nocte priore viderat, reperire non potest. Mox autem vulpem aspexit, quae humi quasi mortua iacebat. Itaque caudam vulpis arripit. Deinde animal super murum deicit. Vulpes autem, simul ac humum attigit, sine mora prosiluit. Et priusquam agricola se receperat, callidum animal in tutum pervenit.

XL. The Robbers and the Traveller.

Duo latrones aliquando viatorem quemdam in itinere aggressi sunt. Viator diu ac fortiter se defendit, sed tandem superatus est. Latrones deinde eum spoliare coeperunt. Ex his alter



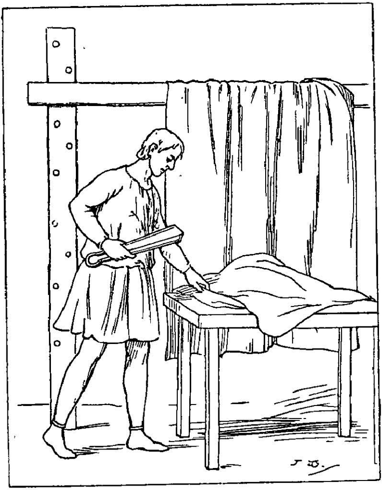
A Denarius. (Actual size.)

quoque inquit, 'Hic se fortissime defendit; sine dubio multum pecuniae eius in loculis est.' Sed unum denarium modo invenire poterant. Latrones magnopere attoniti sunt. Alter autem inquit: 'Unum modo denarium habet; si solidus in loculis fuisset, nos ambo iam mortui essemus.'

XLI. A Skilled Workman.

Olim artifex erat peritissimus. Omnia enim imitari poterat. Ei nauta vestem et pannum fert. 'Fac mihi,' inquit, 'ex hoc panno vestem huic similem.' Vestis autem antiqua et lacera fuit. Itaque artifex vestem fecit. Deinde eam cultro scindit. Tum vestem ad nautam tulit. Simul inquit, 'Hic est vestis tua nova. Eam veteri

similem feci.' Tum nauta maxime iratus est, sed artificem culpare non poterat. Dixerat enim, 'Vestem mihi fac veteri similem.'



Clothier with Shears. (From a bas-relief in the Museum of Sens.)

XLII. A Brave Messenger.

Nuntius quidam ad ducem exercitus Romani missus erat. Dum autem iter facit, ille ab hostibus vulneratus est. E conspectu tamen hostium fugere poterat. Tandem vulneribus confectus humi cecidit.

Neque tum immemor officii fuit. Veritus enim hostium aditum, scriptum in vulnere suo celavit. Postero autem die ab *amicis* repertus est. Vires celeriter deficiebant, sed chartam in vulnere celatam monstrare poterat. Nec multo post mortuus est. Deinde dux hunc fortem virum in summo honore haberi iussit. Praeterea monumentum aedificavit, in quo haec verba sculpta erant:

'HIC IACET
VIR FORTIS ET STRENUUS.
DUM OFFICIO FUNGI CONATUR,
AB HOSTIBUS OCCISUS EST.'

XLIII. Death of a Brave General.

'But he lay like a warrior taking his rest
With his martial cloak around him.'—Wolfe.

Dux fortis in proelio vulneratus est. Statim milites eum ad praetorium portaverunt. Mox dolor vulneris crescebat. Longis modo intervallis loqui poterat. Usque ad finem tamen se fortem praebuit. Nunc autem de matre sua loquitur. Lacrimas retinere non potest. 'Hoc semper optavi;' amico veteri dixit. 'Sic mori saepe cupivi. Omnia enim feci, quae potui.' Post haec verba mox mortuus est. Milites ante moenia sepulcrum foderunt. Comites pallio militari eum cinxerunt. Tum in loco, militi satis apto, ducem deposuerunt.

XLIV. The Ass in the Lion's Skin.

'Not every one that goes in red,
And wears a feather in his head,
Must straight a man of war be said.'

Asinus leonis pelle indutus per campos currebat. Hoc spectaculum bestias turbat et homines terret: mulieres et pueri fugiunt; pavore perculsi agricolae discedunt. At subito auris ingens, quae diu latuerat, apparet et fraudem ostendit, falsum leonem denuntians. Tum omnes rustici rident et fustibus armati in asinum ruunt. Brevi tempore eum pelle spoliant et in stabulum reducunt.

XLV. Division of Spoil.

Leo et asinus et vulpes in silva venabantur. Magnam praedam capiunt. Tum cenam facere volunt. Asinus autem praedam dividit. Primo sibi magnam partem capit. Statim leo iratus asinum dilaniat. Tum vulpes praedam dividit. Ille autem fere omnia leoni dat. Minimam partem

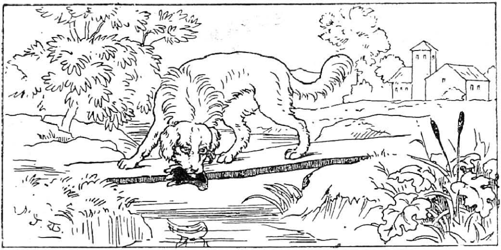
sibi servat. Tum leo inquit: 'Amice, aequam partitionem fecisti.' 'Eheu,' vulpes respondet: 'ex fato asini sapiens esse disco.'

XLVI. The Bear and the Fox.

Ursus quondam vulpi obviam venit, quae nonnullos pisces in ore suo portabat. 'Unde hos tulisti?' rogavit ursus. 'Domine mi,' respondit vulpes, 'ego iam multas horas piscor et hos cepi.' Deinde ursus etiam piscari discere voluit et vulpem rogavit quomodo hoc facere posset. 'Age vero,' inquit vulpes, 'illud haudquaquam difficile est factu. Necesse est ad glaciem ire et ibi cavum fodere, ubi caudam tuam in aquam demittas. Necesse est ibi manere quamdiu poteris. Ne caudam tuam moveris, si quid doloris senseris. Tum enim pisces mordere coeperunt.

XLVII. The Bear and the Fox (*continued*).

Quo diutius manebis, eo plures pisces capies. Denique caudam tuam quam celerrime extrahere debes.' Itaque ursus id, quod vulpes praeceperat, facere conatus est. Ad glaciem profectus cavum ibi fecit. Tum caudam per cavum in aquam demisit. Post multas horas caudam summis viribus extrahere conatus est. Frigus autem maximum erat et cauda iam glacie retenta est. Itaque subito motu cauda rupta est. Hanc ob caussam ursus adhuc parvam modo caudam habet.



XLVIII. The Greedy Dog

Canis per flumen natans, carnem in ore ferebat. Mox in aqua simulacrum suum et alteram carnem vidit. Hanc praedam ab altero cane eripere voluit. Itaque cibum, quem tenebat, ore dimisit. Neque cibum, quem petebat, attingere potuit. Is enim merito suum amittit, qui alienum petit.

XLIX. A Faint-hearted Warrior.

Papirius Cursor consul fuit non modo fortis et strenuus sed etiam facetus et iocosus. Die quodam ambulans ante tabernaculum vocavit praetorem qui segnius milites propter timorem in pugnam duxerat et postquam eum gravibus verbis increpuit; 'Lictor, expedi,' inquit, 'secures'; et cum praetorem vidisset terrore exanimem; 'Agedum, lictor,' inquit, 'exscinde hanc radicem,' et praetorem dimisit.

L. The Lion's Partners.

Vacca et capella et ovis cum leone in agro socii fuerunt. Cervus ingens captus est et leo praedam his verbis divisit. 'Ego primam partem tollo, quoniam nominor leo; secundam mihi dabitis, quia sum fortis; tertia est mihi, quia plus valeo; si quis quartam tanget, mihi poenas dabit.'

LI. The Lark and the Sportsman.

Venator quondam, dum in silvam iter facit, alaudae cuidam obviam factus est. 'Mi amice,' inquit alauda, 'ne, quaeso, liberos meos hodie interfeceris!' 'Quomodo autem,' respondit homo, 'liberos tuos ego cognoscam? Dic mihi quales sint et ego eis parcam.' 'Id tamen,' volucris inquit, 'facillimum est. Mei enim pulli in tota silva pulcherrimi sunt.' Venator autem respondit: 'Aequo animo sis: ne timueris: illos occidere in animo meo non est.'

LII. The Lark and the Sportsman (*continued*).

Ad noctem tamen rediit venator, multas alaudas in manu sua tenens, quas sagittis occiderat. 'Hei mihi!' exclamavit alauda. 'Quare pullos meos morti dedisti?' 'Quid?' respondit ille, 'Num hi liberi tui esse possunt? Turpissimum enim quemque occidi.' 'Erravi,' secum questa est alauda. 'Nempe sibi sui pulli pulcherrimi semper esse videntur.'

LIII. The Fox and the Raven.

'’Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That flattery is the food of fools.'

In arbore celsa corvus quondam sedebat, qui

A Hunter. (From a statue and bas-relief.)

caseum de fenestra pauperis agricolae rapuerat. Hunc caseum corvus in ore tenebat et praedam edere iam volebat. Deinde vulpes callida accurrit

et secum sic loqui coepit. 'Ego nihil hodie edi. Oportet me illum caseum auferre.' Tum vulpes corvum sic allocuta est. 'Ave, domine!' Corvus autem nihil respondit. 'Nŏtus, ut ego opinor, hodie flat.' Iterum corvus nullam vocem edidit. 'Splendida messis cicerum in agris est.' Corvus tamen tacebat.

LIV. The Fox and the Raven (*continued*).

Tum demum vulpes alteram viam experta est, quā volucrem oppugnaret. 'O corve,' inquit, 'quantus est nitor tuarum pennarum! Quantum decoris in corpore et in vultu geris! Est tibi, ut aiunt, vox splendidissima. Nonne, quaeso, cantabis unum modo ex tuis pulchris carminibus?' At stultus, dum vocem ostendere vult, caseum ore emisit, quem celeriter avidis dentibus dolosa vulpes rapuit. Sero enim dat poenas, qui verbis dolosis laudari gaudet.

LV. A Riddle about a Snail.

Olim inter Romanos vir sapientissimus erat. Itaque multi homines eum de rebus difficilibus consulere solebant. Aliquando autem hospes quidam venit, qui se doctiorem omnibus aliis putavit. Tum hospes in certamen cum Romano de sapientia inire voluit. Primo autem uterque magnam pecuniam deposuit. Victor certaminis

hoc praemium tollere debet. Tum Romanus hoc modo hospitem facile superavit.

LVI. A Riddle about a Snail (*continued*).

'Coclea quondam,' inquit, 'palum decem pedes altum ascendebat. Tam tarde autem se movebat ut tres modo pedes quotidie ascenderet et duo pedes noctu delaberetur.' 'Coclea ergo,' dixit hospes, 'die secundo altior uno pede est quam pridie.' 'Immo vero,' respondit Romanus: 'sed intra quot dies ad summum palum perveniet coclea?' 'Nempe,' respondit alter, 'intra decem dies ad verticem perveniet.' 'Valde autem errasti,' inquit sapiens: 'Septem enim diebus septem pedes ascendit. Octavo igitur die ad summum palum coclea perveniet, tres enim pedes uno die ascendere potest.' Tum hospes magno cum dolore victus domum abiit.

LVII. The Swallow and the Tortoise.

Vere novo testudo per viridem herbam iter faciebat. Ei obviam venit hirundo, quae nuper ex meridie redierat. Sine mora hirundo sic loqui coepit. 'Iam sex menses te non video. Saepe tecum loqui volui. Quid autem tu per totam hiemem fecisti?' Tum respondit testudo. 'Hos sex menses ego dormivi. Nuper experrectus sum. Per totam hiemem ego semper dormio. Deinde, cum ver redit, somnum relinquo.'

LVIII. The Swallow and the Tortoise (*continued*).

'At ego,' respondit hirundo, 'hos sex menses per mare et per terras iter feci. Ad litora viridis Africae perveni. Ibi sol semper ardet. Ibi totam hiemem papilionem persecutus sum. Multas et nigras gentes vidi. Nunc, autem, quia ver adest, ego quoque reverti.' Testudo autem sic respondit: 'Longum et inutile iter fecisti. Quid opus est externas gentes visere? Multo satius est sex menses dormire et mille pericla itineris vitare.' Quot enim homines, tot sententiae.

LIX. The Oak and the Rushes.

Quercus magna prope stagnum crescebat. In margine autem aquae multi iunci etiam florebant. Quercus semper superba erat. Saepe secum sic loqui solebat. 'Iuppiter mihi sortem beatam dedit. Nulla enim arbor validior est quam ego. Nulla arbor pulchriores frondes habet. Nullius vita longior est.' Aliquando, dum quercus talia loquitur, iunci vento moti susurrabant. Tum alii aliis sic dicere incipiebant. 'Ventus consurgit. Mox procella saeviet. Vos igitur parate, sorores. Necesse enim erit capita vestra demittere.'

LX. The Oak and the Rushes (*continued*).

Sine mora procella in lacum descendit. Summa aqua vento maxime turbatur. Iunci autem sese

vento flectunt. Postea, ubi procella praeterierat, iunci adhuc recti stabant. Sed quercui haud aeque bene res evenerat. Eius enim radices in humo alte fixae sunt. Arbor igitur caput suum demittere non poterat. Sed ubi procella desierat, quercus humi iacens visa est.

LXI. The Squirrel.

Sciurus quidam in arboribus magnae silvae habitabat. Hic secum saepe queri solebat. 'Semper in eodem loco manere necesse est. Sed luscinius et hirundo alias terras saepe visunt. Ibi res multas et pulchras vident. Cur non ego quoque longum iter facio?' Ex summis arboribus sciurus altum montium iugum saepe viderat. Itaque hoc iugum visere constituit. Nec per totam noctem somnum capere potuit. Tanta enim gaudia erant, quae experiri meditabatur.

LXII. The Squirrel (*continued*).

Prima igitur luce tantum cibi, quantum poterat, secum ferens profectus est. Deinde multas post horas ad iugum pervenit. Tum autem eius mirantibus oculis alterum iugum ultra visum est. Dum altius ascendit, humus sensim nudior facta est. Subito milvus, ex coelo delapsus, eum unguibus suis abstulit. Milvum autem, cum praedam edere vellet, aquila adorta est. Sciurus igitur remissus in arborem decidit. Mox autem magno cum gaudio nidum suum haud procul invenit.

LXIII. The Wise Owl.

'Hei mihi!' inquit vetula noctua, quae in ramo arboris celsae sedebat. 'Quam stulti homines sunt! Nemo praeter me sapiens esse videtur. Omnes enim in sole foras exire solent neque sole orto dormire cupiunt. Mihi autem hoc mirum videtur: meas enim voces noctu audire possunt. Neque ego exire vellem, nisi nox tempus optimum prodeundi esset. Praeterea nullos mures interdiu capere possum. Quid enim homines sine muribus facere possunt?'

LXIV. The Wise Owl (*continued*).

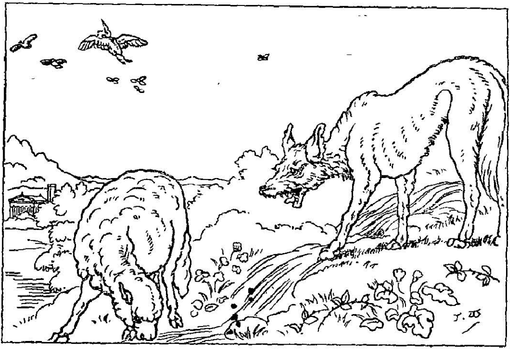
'Mus autem pinguis et tener in illo agro est. Hac nocte eum edere in animo meo est. Ille enim in tenebris me cernere non poterit.' Mus autem, qui haud procul aberat, has voces audivit. 'Scilicet,' inquit, 'ante noctem ego in agros prodibo et cibum quaeram.' Itaque noctua cenam perdidit. Cur autem noctua tam sapiens semper habetur? Ut enim ego opinor, magna cum voce loqui non debet.

LXV. The Wolf and the Lamb.

'Forgiveness to the injured doth belong;
They never pardon who have done the wrong.'

Lupus et agnus siti magna compulsi ad eundem rivum venerant. Supra lupus, longe infra agnus

stabat. Tum latro improbus rixae caussam quaerere coepit. 'Cur,' inquit, 'mihi bibenti aquam turbulentam fecisti?' Agnus contra timoris plenus respondit, 'Quomodo ego id facere possum, quod quereris, lupe? Aqua enim a te ad me decurrit.' Ille autem his veris verbis repulsus, et dentibus



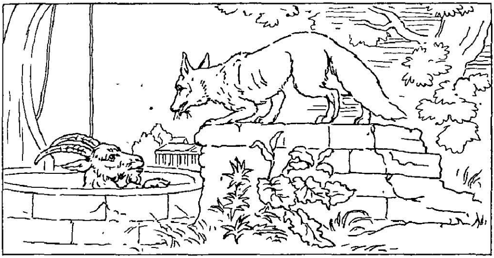
infrendens iterum ait; 'Ante hos sex menses tu mihi maledixisti.' Respondit agnus, 'At tum ego nondum natus eram.' 'Pater hercle tuus tum mihi maledixit.' Neque agnus iterum respondere poterat; lupus enim lanigerum fauce improba correptum mox dilaniavit.

LXVI. Instinct among Animals.

Medicus quidam in lecto suo iacebat et rem miram huiusmodi vidit. Mus primo apparuit, qui omnia magna cum cura investigavit, deinde abiit. Mox alterum murem ducens regressus est. Hunc prope cavum reliquit. Brevi tempore mus tertius ad eundem locum venit. Tum frusta panis colligere coeperunt, quae secundo muri dederunt. Is autem caecus esse videbatur et in loco, ubi eum reliquerant, permansit. Mox cibum, quem amici attulerant, hic voravit et postea tres socii ad latebras redierunt.

LXVII. An Earthquake.

Agricola quidam in casa parva dormiebat. Canis, qui fidelissimus erat, dominum custodiebat. Subito muri tremunt et lapides e tecto cadunt. Statim canis periculum intellegit. Dominum igitur excitare conatur. Itaque vehementer latrat. Tum huc atque illuc currere coepit. Hoc autem non satis est. Deinde digitum domini leniter mordet. Extemplo agricola celeriter e lecto surgit. Vix porta exierat, cum tota domus ad terram concidit. Canis, qui dominum sequebatur, lapide cadente laesus est. Sed agricola eum magna cum cura fovet. Mox canis sanatur vulnus. Postea autem dominus amicis suis semper inquit: 'Huic fideli comiti vitam meam debeo.'



LXVIII. The Fox in the Well.

Vulpes in puteum inscia inciderat, ex quo altioris marginis caussa emergere non poterat. Mox ad eundem locum venit hircus sitiens et simul interrogavit: 'Num aqua dulcis est?' Extemplo vulpes fraudem parare coepit ut ex puteo ipsa effugere posset. Tum illa respondit: 'Descende, mi amice; tam dulcis est aqua, ut voluptas mea satiari non possit. Age vero, te in puteum immitte: iudicabis ipse.' Hircus barbatus dolosae bestiae paruit et se in puteum immisit. At vulpes celsis cornibus hirci repente nixa puteo evasit, et stultum hircum in clauso vado reliquit. Sic homo callidus, simul atque in periculum venit, effugium alterius malo reperire conatur.

LXIX. The Young Mouse.

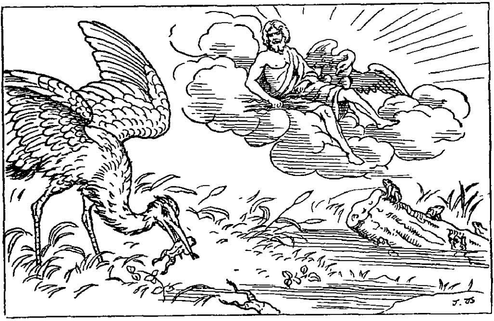
Mus iuvenis domum habitabat ubi res multae et dulces servabantur. Magno cum gaudio quondam ad suam matrem cursu venit. 'Mater,' inquit, 'incolae huius domus mihi quoque domum parvam aedificaverunt. Sine dubio mihi destinatur. Mihi enim par videtur. Ex ligno constat et aereis filis tegitur. Feles improba me non iam sequi poterit. Ibi enim tutus ero. Frustum etiam casei intus posuerunt. Propera igitur mecum venire.' Mater autem sic filium monuit. 'Tibi vero domus est. Sed tibi morti erit, si eam intraveris. Illa domus laqueus appellatur. Eum dominus fecit, qui minus ferox quam feles videtur, sed multo callidior est.'

LXX. Sophocles and his Sons.

Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit. Hoc autem propter studium rem familiarem neglegere visus a filiis in iudicium vocatus est. Illum quasi desipientem a re familiari iudices removere potuerunt. Graecorum enim more patres, qui male rem gerunt, bonis interdici solent. Tum senex dicitur eam fabulam, quam in manibus habebat et proxime scripserat, iudicibus recitavisse. Praeterea quaesivisse fertur num illud carmen desipientis videretur. Quo recitato omnium iudicum sententiis est liberatus.

LXXI. The Frogs and their King.

Plurimae ranae quondam in stagno habitabant, ubi multum cibi invenire poterant. Nihil aliud facere solebant nisi voluptatem capere. Huius tamen vitae eos taedebat, atque inter se multa disputabant. Nec mora, iunior quaedam rana



inquit: 'Cur nullum nos regem habemus?' Itaque Iovem precati sunt et regem postulaverunt. Iuppiter autem in stagnum maximum lignum deiecit. 'En,' ait, 'hic rex aptus vobis erit.' Deinde rex omnibus primo bene placuit; sed postea eos tyranni taeduit, quem transilire impune potuerunt. Tum Iovem alterum regem rogaverunt; tunc autem ille ciconiam demisit, quae omnes ranas edere coepit. Tum

Iovem multis cum precibus ranae oraverunt: 'Hunc tyrannum nobis summove.' Sed Iuppiter iratus respondit: 'Id quod postulavistis, amare debetis.'

LXXII. The Hares and the Frogs.

Lepores olim miserrimi erant quia homines semper eos venabantur. Itaque constituerunt in finitimo lacu sese submergere et finem malorum omnium facere. Deinde ad aquam profecti sunt et per saltum mortem petere voluerunt. Cum autem appropinquarent, plurimae ranae, quae in ripa sedebant, in aquam perterritae insiluerunt. Tum quidam ex leporibus comites suos sic allocutus est: 'Ne nos moriamur, hic enim alia animalia videre possumus, quae etiam timidiora sunt quam nosmet ipsi.' Lepores igitur, hoc comperto, vivere statuerunt. Aliena enim ignavia animum in nobis per ipsam verecundiam saepe creat.

LXXIII. The Flying-fish.

Primo hic piscis nullas alas habebat; cum autem invidus esset, Iovem geminas alas rogavit, maris enim hostes sic fugere posse. Statim pinnae crescere incipiebant et mox alarum officio fungi poterant. Primo natura nova huic magnopere placuit et comites, quos in aqua reliquerat, despiciebat. Pericula nova novas naturas sequuntur. Nam in aëre obnoxius magnis volucribus erat, qui

semper insequebantur neque ullam quietem dabant. Itaque viribus mox fatigatis aquam repetebat. Tum Iovem sic allocutus est: 'Donum tuum revoca!' Respondit autem deus: 'Tibi alas dedi, quae, ut ego pro certo habui, tibi multum damni ferre debebant. Tua tamen superbia hanc poenam bene meretur. Id quod pro dono rogavisti, pro poena servare necesse est.'

LXXIV. The Peacock's Complaints.

Pavo olim ad Iunonem venit atque apud reginam coeli indigne sic queri coepit. 'Cur mihi cantus luscinii non tribuisti? Ille enim ante omnes aves admirabilis est, ego autem derideor simul ac vocem emitto.' Tum dea consolandi gratia ita locuta est. 'Tu autem luscinium forma et magnitudine vincis. In collo tuo nitor smaragdi fulget, et caudam pictis plumis gemmeam explicas.' 'Quid autem,' inquit, 'muta species mihi prodest, si vincor sono?' Tum dea: 'Fata suas cuique partes dederunt. Tibi forma, aquilae vires, luscinio melos, corvo augurium contigit, omnesque propriis suis dotibus contentae sunt. Noli igitur quaerere id quod tibi non est datum, spes enim delusa ad querelam recidere solet.'

PART III.

LXXV. Witty Sayings of Cicero.

Cicero saepe facetus erat et nonnunquam ab inimicis scurra consularis appellatus est. Aliquando Lentulum, generum suum vidit. Lentulus homo parvae staturae erat, sed longo gladio accinctus est. 'Quis,' inquit Cicero, 'generum meum ad gladium alligavit?' Iterum iuvenis quidam Ciceroni maledicebat. Hic iuvenis venenum in placenta patri suo dederat. Tum dixit Cicero: 'A te probra quam placentam accipere malo.'

LXXVI. Pyrrhus and the Dog.

Pyrrhus rex in itinere in canem incidit qui hominis interfecti corpus custodiebat. Hic canis iam tres dies sine cibo assidebat neque a cadavere discedere voluit. Pyrrhus ergo mortuum humari iussit, canem autem adduci et diligenter curari. Non multo post lustratio militum habetur. Singuli transeunt milites coram rege. Aderat canis. Is,

simul ac vidit domini sui percussores, furens procurrit et eos ita latratu conterruit, ut rex suspicionem conciperet. Percussores ergo, comprehensi et convicti, crimen confessi sunt et poenas dederunt.

LXXVII. Damon and Phintias.

Damon et Phintias fidelem amicitiam inter se iunxerant. Alterum ex his Dionysius Syracusanus capitis damnaverat et collo suspendi iusserat. Itaque hic tempus ab rege impetravit ut domum profectus res suas ordinaret priusquam periret. Dum autem abest, alter se obsidem reditus amici sui dare non dubitavit. Omnes igitur et in primis Dionysius novae atque ancipitis rei exitum speculabantur. Appropinquabat deinde finita dies nec ille redierat. Omnes stultitiae tam temerarium sponsorem damnabant. At is praedicabat se nihil de amici constantia metuere. Eodem autem momento, et hora a Dionysio constituta supervenit, et amicus ex itinere rediit. Tyrannus igitur, amborum animum admiratus, supplicium remisit atque insuper eos rogavit ut se in societatem amicitiae reciperent.

LXXVIII. Let the Cobbler stick to his Last.

Apelles, pictor egregius, cum tabulam pinxisset, eam inspiciendam proponebat transeuntibus. Deinde post ipsam latens, vitia quae a quoque notarentur auscultabat; vulgi enim iudicium saepe praeferebat suo. Is aliquando a sutore reprehensus in crepidis

pictae imaginis, statim quod peccatum fuerat emendavit. At postero die idem sutor propter priorem admonitionem superbe se gerere coepit et circa crus imaginis cavillabatur. Tum Apelles indignatus sutorem denuntiavit: 'Ne sutor supra crepidam iudicaret.' Quod deinde in proverbium venit.

LXXIX. An Example of Frugality.

Parsimoniae magnae est exemplo Scytha quidam. His enim verbis duci magno epistolam scripsit, qui ad ipsum splendida dona miserat. 'Si tu vales, ego valeo. Vestitus meus ferae pellis est; humus est cubile; condimentum fames; lacte, caseo, carne vescor. Itaque da haec dona aut civibus tuis aut dis immortalibus.' Sic dona divitis recusavisse dicitur.

LXXX. The Scythians.

Vivebant olim prope fluvium Istrum Scythae, gens horrida et barbara. Neque enim agros colebant, neque certas domos habebant, sed semper per terras incultas et desertas vagari solebant. Uxores et liberos in plaustris secum ducebant. Boves etiam et oves eos comitabantur. Lacte, melle, carne vesci solebant. Auro et argento uti nondum didicerant neque pecuniam habebant. Pellibus modo sese vestiebant, et gelidissimis in fluviis lavabantur.

LXXXI. A Philosopher.

Lis quondam inter militem et philosophum orta erat. Tum miles baculo philosophum verberavit, philosophus autem neque iratus fuit neque se defendebat. Huic autem quidam ex amicis inquit: 'Cur tu haec verbera tam placide sustines? Vir enim fortis talia ferre non debet.' Philosophus respondit: 'Haec post tergum meum acciderunt; me igitur non turbant.'

LXXXII. Two Celebrated Painters.

Erant olim duo pictores celeberrimi, quorum alter Zeuxis, alter Parrhasius vocabatur. Zeuxis autem puerum uvas ferentem pinxerat, et naturam tam bene erat imitatus ut aves ad tabulam advolarent et uvas edere conarentur. Tum Parrhasius tabulam attulit, in qua pannum pinxerat. Parrhasius autem morari videbatur et Zeuxis deceptus inquit: 'Aufer pannum, ut tabulam videam.' Sed statim errorem suum intellexit et Parrhasio praemium cum his verbis dedit: 'Ego solum aves; tu me decepisti.'

LXXXIII. The Lion and the Mouse.

Mus aliquando a leone comprehensus est quem inconsulte attigerat. Summisse hic veniam imploravit: 'Magne rex, parce mihi; imprudenter enim egi.' Leo magnanimus parvum animal

dimisit, quod e conspectu regis bestiarum laetissime aufugit. Paulo post leo, cum in retia quaedam incidisset, vehementer rugiebat. Quamquam mus procul aberat, leonis vocem, a quo nuper tam benigne habitus erat, bene cognovit. Celeriter accurrens, mus retis maculas dentibus suis rosit et leonem liberavit. · Nunquam enim beneficium irritum est.

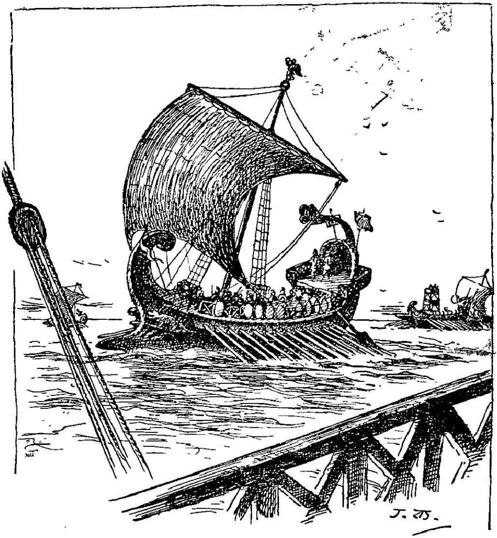
LXXXIV. The Sacred Chickens.

Claudius, vir stultus et temerarius, consul factus est atque in Poenos magna cum classe profectus est. Ceterorum ducum consilia saepe culpabat. 'Ego bellum,' inquit, 'ad finem perducam simul ac hostes videro.' Mos erat Romanis semper ante proelium auspicari. Hoc autem in tempore custos gallinarum sacrarum omina mala cum his verbis nuntiavit: 'Gallinae neque e caveis exeunt neque vescuntur.' Tum Claudius ridens inquit: 'Ergo in mare eas proicite; cum edere nolint, saltem bibere licet.' Paulo post Romani maxima clade victi sunt; octo milia hominum interfecta; viginti milia capta sunt. Itaque Claudius temeritate sua perditus est et a populo damnatus.

LXXXV. A Desperate Sea-fight.

Anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio consul Romanus profectus est cum trecentis navibus in Siciliam. Poeni contra ipsum quadringentas paraverunt.

Nunquam adhuc in mari tantis copiis pugnatum erat. Dux Romanorum navem aeger conscendit; vulneratus enim in superiore pugna fuerat. Contra Lilybaeum, Siciliae civitatem, pugnatum est ingenti



ROMAN GALLEYS. (From bas-relief and the Vatican Vergil.)

virtute Romanorum. Nam septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captae sunt; centum viginti quinque demersae sunt; triginta duo milia hostium capta, tredecim milia occisa sunt; ingens auri

argentique pondus in potestatem Romanorum venit. Ex classe Romana modo duodecim naves sunt demersae. Pugnatum est ante diem sextum Idus Martias anno quingentesimo duodecimo ab urbe condita.

LXXXVI. The Three Soldiers.

Dum in Hispania Britanni bellum cum Gallis gerunt, milites haud bene instructi incolas adeo spoliaverunt, ut dux militem, quem primum spoliantem invenisset, suspendere constitueret. Haud ita multo post, tres milites, qui inter spoliandum capti erant, ad imperatorem adducti et capitis damnati sunt. Legatus autem, qui ducis decretum exsequi debebat, trium militum, qui pridie in proelio occisi erant, corpora prope praetorium suspendi iussit. Interea autem tres, qui damnati erant, ex castris sine mora evolaverunt. Paucos tamen post dies dux, fraude comperta, maxime gavisus est, quod his salvis ceteros terrere et a praeda avertere potuerat.

LXXXVII. Canute and his Flatterers.

Canute. 'Num, amici, id verum est, quod mihi toties dixistis? Num ego maximus regum sum?'

Flatterer. 'Verum est, domine; tu potentissimus omnium es; non modo nos sed etiam elementa tibi parent. Tuum est mare, quod in pectore suo naves tuas portat, et thesauros ante pedes tuos fundit.'

C. 'Nonne aestus crescit? Mihi sellam afferte et hic in arena eam deponite.'

F. 'Num adeo stultus est ut nobis credat? Quid autem facere vult?'

LXXXVIII. Canute and his Flatterers (*continued*).

C. 'Oceane ingens! tu mihi servis, ut satellites mei aiunt. Cave igitur ne ulterius venias.'

F. 'Agedum! Quam cito mare se ex alto incitat! Stulti est diutius hic manere! Mox sale mergemur!'

C. 'Ergo, num iussis meis paret mare? Adulatores improbi! Unus tantum est, neque quisquam alius, cui mare paret! Ille vero rex coeli et terrae est, et ille solum dicere potest, Huc neque ulterius vobis ire licet!'

LXXXIX. The Two Robbers.

Alexander. 'Quid? Nonne tu iste Threicius latro es, de quo ego toties audivi?

Robber. 'Ego vero, O Alexander, Threicius sum et miles.'

A. 'Cum virtutem tuam laudare velim, scelera tamen tua odisse necesse est.'

R. 'Quomodo autem tu tuam vitam egisti?'

A. 'Tibi consulenti Fama respondebit. Inter fortes fortissimus ego, inter victores ego maximus fui.'

R. 'Nonne Fama de me quoque loquitur? Num unquam dux fortior fortioris manus fuit?'

A. 'Tu tamen nil nisi latro turpis et improbus es.'

XC. The Two Robbers (*continued*).

R. 'Qualis autem victor est? Nonne tu centum, quoties ego decem, homines interfecisti? Nonne tu totam urbem, ubi ego domum modo delevi?'

A. 'At ego multas quoque urbes condidi et omnes artes fovi.'

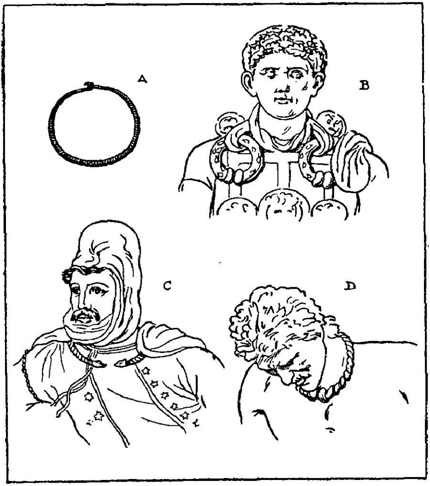
R. 'Ego quoque miseris semper succurri et pauperes adiuvi. Attamen, neque ego neque tu, ut opinor, unquam hominibus, quae mala fecimus, rependemus.'

A. 'Vincula summove, et hoc viro bene utere! Alexandrum latronem! Num hoc fieri potest?'

XCI. Fight between a Gaul and a Roman.

Cum Galli castra trans Anienem fluvium posuissent, exercitus Romanus ex urbe profectus ad ripam ulteriorem consedit. Pons inter Romanos et Gallos interiacebat. Tum Gallus quidam, statura ingenti, hunc in pontem progressus, magna cum voce inquit: 'Fortissimus Romanorum huc veniat et mecum decernat.' Romani autem nihil responderunt. Tum demum Titus Manlius ducem oravit ut sibi liceret cum Gallo pro exercitu pugnare. Hoc impetrato, statim arma sua induit. Ad singulare certamen

progressus Manlius Gallum provocantem occidit, et sublato torque aureo, quod collo suo imposuit, in perpetuum Torquati cognomen accepit.



'TORQUES.'

A. British. Original of brass found on the Quantock Hills. B. From gravestone of a Roman Centurion (in the Museum at Bonn). C. Persian, from the Pompeian mosaic of the Battle of Issus. D. From the statue of a dying Gaul.

XCII. ROME AT THE HEIGHT OF HER POWER.

Nullo tempore res Romana magis floruit. Bellis enim toto orbe confectis, Octavianus Augustus

Romam rediit, duodecimo anno postquam consul fuerat. Ex eo tempore rem publicam per quadraginta et quattuor annos solus obtinuit. Ante enim duodecim annos cum Antonio et Lepido imperium tenuerat. Neque quisquam eo aut in bello felicior aut in pace moderatior fuit. Per omnes hos annos, quibus solus gessit imperium, civilissime vixit, in cunctos liberalissimus, in amicos fidissimus.

XCIII. Rome at the Height of her Power (*continued*).

Romano adiecit imperio plurimas civitates. Germanorum ingentes copias cecidit. Obsides, quod nemini antea, Persae ei dederunt. Reddiderunt etiam signa Romana, quae Crasso victo ademerant. Tanto autem amore etiam apud barbaros fuit, ut reges, populi Romani amici, in honorem eius conderent civitates, quas Caesareas nominarent. Moriens Divus appellatus est et Tiberio successori rem publicam beatissimam reliquit.

XCIV. Famous Kings of Greece and Persia.

Inter reges Graecae et Persicae gentis nonnulli memoria digni esse videntur. Excellentissimi fuerunt, ut nos iudicamus, Persarum Cyrus et Dareus. Horum prior apud Massagetas in proelio cecidit; Dareus senectute diem obiit supremum. Tres sunt

praeterea eiusdem generis, qui illustres fuerunt, Xerxes et duo Artaxerxes. Xerxes autem maxime inclitus est, quod maximis post hominum memoriam exercitibus terra marique bellum intulit Graeciae. Ex Macedonum autem gente duo longe ceteros antecesserunt rerum gestarum gloria; Philippus et Alexander Magnus. Horum alter Babylone morbo consumptus; Philippus a Pausania, cum spectatum ludos iret, iuxta theatrum occisus est.

XCV. Dying Speech of Cyrus.

Apud Xenophontem moriens Cyrus maior haec dixisse fertur: 'Nolite arbitrari, O mihi carissimi filii, me cum a vobis discessero nusquam aut nullum fore. Neque enim, dum eram vobiscum, animum meum videbatis, sed eum esse in hoc corpore, ex eis rebus quas gerebam, intellegebatis. Eundem igitur esse creditote, etiam si nullum videbitis. Mihi quidem nunquam persuaderi potuit animos, dum in corporibus mortalibus essent, vivere; cum autem exissent ex eis, mori. Atque etiam, cum hominis natura morte dissolvitur, ceterarum rerum perspicuum est quo quaeque discedat; abeunt enim illuc omnia unde orta sunt; animus autem solus nec cum adest nec cum discedit apparet. Iam vero videtis nihil esse morti tam simile quam somnum. Sin una interiturus est animus cum corpore, memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabitis.'

XCVI. Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia.

Quarto die Alexander mortem appropinquare sentiens, dixit se fatum domus maiorum suorum agnoscere, nam plerique Aeacidarum intra tricesimum annum mortui erant. Tumultus deinde ortus est inter milites qui suspicati sunt regem insidiis perire. Ille autem, prolatus in editissimum urbis locum, omnes ad conspectum suum admisit, dextramque suam flentibus osculandam porrexit. Cum lacrimarent omnes, ipse non sine lacrimis tantum, verum sine ullo tristioris mentis argumento fuit; adeo sicut in hostem, ita et in mortem invictus animus fuit.

XCVII. Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia (*continued*).

Dimissis militibus circumstantes amicos rogavit, num similem sibi regem reperturi viderentur. Corpus suum in Ammonis templum condi iussit. Cum deficere eum amici viderent, quaesiverunt quem imperii heredem faceret. Respondit dignissimum. Quippe nefas esse putavit viro forti alium quam virum fortem succedere, aut tanti regni opes aliis quam probatis relinqui. Mense Iunio annos natus tres et triginta, mortuus est Alexander, vir supra humanam potentiam magnitudine animi praeditus. Nemo enim per totam gentem Aeacidarum ab ultima saeculorum memoria clarior quam ille

fuit. Prodigia maxima eius ipso ortu apparuerunt. Nam eo die, quo natus est. duae aquilae totum diem

Alexander the Great at the Battle of the Granicus (From a bronze statuette in the National Museum at Naples.)

perpetes supra culmen domus patris eius sederunt, omen duplicis imperii Europae Asiaeque praeferentes.

XCVIII. Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia (*continued*).

Eodem quoque die eius pater nuntium duarum victoriarum accepit; altera belli Illyrici, altera

certaminis Olympici, in quod quadrigarum currus miserat; quod omen universarum terrarum victoriam infanti portendebat. Accepto deinde imperio regem se terrarum omnium ac mundi appellari iussit tantamque fiduciam sui militibus fecit, ut illo praesente nullius hostis arma neque inermes timuerint. Itaque cum nullo hostium unquam congressus est, quem non vicerit; nullam urbem obsedit, quam non expugnaverit; nullam gentem adiit, quam non calcaverit. Victus denique ad postremum est non virtute hostili, sed insidiis suorum et fraude civili.

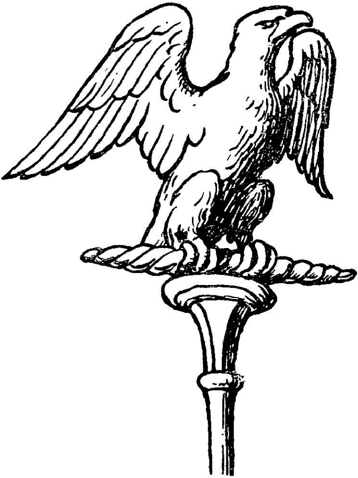
XCIX. Caesar's Invasion of Britain.

Caesar, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, ex Gallia profectus est et Britanniam attigit. At Britanni Romanos navibus egredi prohibebant. Militibus Romanis cunctantibus, is qui decimae legionis aquilam ferebat, inquit: 'Desilite, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere. Ego certe Reipublicae atque Imperatori officium meum praestitero.'

C. Caesar's Invasion of Britain (*continued*).

Hoc cum magna voce dixisset, ex navi se proiecit, atque in hostes aquilam ferre coepit. Tum milites universi ex navi desiluerunt. Pugnatum est ab utrisque fortiter. Romani tamen, quod neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere, neque signa

subsequi poterant, perturbabantur In Britannos tandem impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dede-



THE ROMAN EAGLE. (From the original in the Museum at St. Germain.)

runt. Neque tamen longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere nondum potuerant.

NOTES

PART I.

I.

1. **Britannia** is sometimes used to denote Great Britain, but more often only the larger island is meant. The word was often used in the plural, and is still so used on our coins: *regina Britanniarum.*

5. **colebant:** imperfect indicative of *colo.*

6. **multas et pulchras.** When two adjectives qualify a noun, the conjunction *et* must be used to join them.

7. **vicerunt:** perfect indicative of *vinco.*

II.

2. **Caesar dux.** When one substantive follows and explains another substantive, the second agrees in case with the first, and is said to be in apposition.

7. **domum.** With names of towns and small islands, and the words *domus* and *rus*, the place whither one goes is expressed by the accusative without a preposition.

redierunt: perfect indicative of *redeo.*

III.

1. **Iuppiter pater,** 'Jupiter was the father.' Copulative verbs, or verbs that join a subject and complement, have the same case after them as before them. The verb *sum* is generally used in this way, and the passives of verbs of *making, saying, thinking.*

3. **Mars filius.** These nouns are also in apposition. Cp. piece ii, line 2.

Iovis is the genitive of *Iuppiter.*

7. **fecit:** perfect indicative of *facio.*

IV.

1. **maximus:** superlative of *magnus*; 'very large,' or 'largest.'

2. **Aestate,** 'in summer.' The time when anything happens is expressed by the ablative.

8. **semina mandant,** 'sow their seed in the ground,' lit. 'commit their seed to the ground.'

V.

2. **clarissimus:** superlative of *clarus*; 'most famous.'

3. **redibat:** imperfect indicative of *redeo*, which is a compound of *eo*, 'I go.'

7. **percussit:** perfect indicative of *percutio*; 'pierced' or 'destroyed.'

9. **magnis saxis:** ablative of the instrument.

VI.

4. **superiores,** 'victorious.'

7. **Hectorem ducem.** Both nouns are in the accusative, because they are in apposition.

10. **post eius mortem,** 'after his death.' *Suam* cannot be used, because *Graeci* is the subject, and therefore the pronoun is not reflexive.

VII.

2. **noctu,** 'by night.' An adverbial form of the ablative of *nox*, like *diu*.

7. **proxima nocte,** 'on the next night.' Ablative of time when.

10. **comitatur:** present indicative of the deponent verb *comitor*.

VIII.

3. **cognovit:** perfect indicative of *cognosco*.

7. **coepit,** 'he begins.' *Coepit* is the third person of the defective verb *coepi*, which is a perfect tense, with a present meaning.

8. **occisi sunt:** perfect passive of *occido*.

9. **didicit:** perfect indicative of *disco*.

IX.

4. **alloquitur:** present tense of *alloquor*, a deponent verb; 'the father speaks to them.'

8. **quaerite:** imperative mood, present tense, second person plural of *quaero*.

10. **mortuus est**: perfect indicative of the deponent verb *morior*.

X.

1. **sepeliverunt**: perfect indicative of *sepelio*.

8. **multum pecuniae**, 'much money.' When the amount of the whole is indefinite, it is generally expressed by a genitive, which is called partitive, dependent on a neuter adjective or pronoun.

10. **datur**: present indicative passive of the verb *do*.

XI.

5. **fossa et vallo**: ablatives of the instrument.

9. **pedibus**, 'on foot.'

XII.

4. **dira fame**, 'was suffering from terrible hunger.' An ablative of cause.

5. **sustineri**: present infinitive passive.

6. **sacros**: *sacros* agrees with *anseres*; 'the geese which were sacred to Juno.'

XIII.

3. **saluti**: the dative is used to express the result of an action; 'this thing was the saving of Rome.'

4. **excitus est**: perfect passive of *excio*, 'I arouse.'

8. **hasta sua**: ablative of the instrument.

9. **labitur**: present of the deponent verb *labor*; 'he slips.'

XIV.

1. **decem annos**: accusative of duration of time.
obsederant: pluperfect of *obsideo*.

4. **se recipiunt**, 'withdraw'; lit. 'take themselves back.'

7. **dissuasit**, 'opposed or advised against this.' Perfect of *dissuadeo*.

8. **traxerunt**: perfect of *traho*; 'they dragged.'

XV.

1. **pulsus erat**: pluperfect passive of *pello*; 'had been banished.'

4. **profectus est**: perfect of the deponent *proficiscor*.

10. **relicta est**: perfect passive of *relinquo*.

11. **in tutum**, 'retreat to a place of safety.'

XVI.

4. **rupti**: perfect participle passive of *rumpo*.

7. **accipe**: imperative present of *accipio*.

XVII.

4. **scutum quatiens,** 'striking his shield with his spear.'

XVIII.

1. **manus conserebant,** 'were engaging in close combat,' or 'fighting hand to hand.'

3. **petit os,** 'it attacks the face.' Distinguish *ōs, ōris,* 'a face' or 'mouth,' and *ŏs, ossis,* 'a bone.'

8. **cognomen,** 'the surname.' The *cognomen* was a name given to a Roman either as a nickname, or on account of some brave deed. It was usually the third name. In this case the full name was Publius Valerius Corvus. Publius is a praenomen, Valerius a nomen or family name, and Corvus a cognomen.

9. **aurea corona:** ablative of the instrument; 'he presents the tribune with a golden crown.'

XIX.

9. **convenit:** an impersonal verb; 'an agreement is made between the consuls on these terms.'

XX.

2. **pugnatum est:** intransitive verbs are only used impersonally in the passive, that is, in the third person singular; 'a battle was fought.'

3. **aequis viribus,** 'the fight was waged on equal terms.'

5. **pedem referre,** 'to retreat.'

8. **hostibus:** indirect object after *inicit*; 'inspires the enemy with fear.'

XXI.

5. **ingenti magnitudine:** ablative of quality.

11. **pedes centum:** the accusative of space of measurement.

XXII.

6. **plurimum:** superlative adverb of *multum.*

7. **equitibus:** the ablative after the deponent verb *utor.*

XXIII.

3. **rogaverunt,** 'asked the Lacedaemonians for aid.' Verbs of asking take two accusatives, one of the person, and one of the thing.

4. **auxilio Poenis,** 'to the help of the Carthaginians.' The

dative *auxilio* expresses the purpose of action, and *Poenis* is the dative of the person interested.

9. **coniectus est**: perfect passive of *conicio*.

XXIV.

5. **multo gravius**, 'their anger burned much more fiercely.'
8. **vita**: the ablative case after a verb of depriving.

XXV.

6. **vocant Mucium**, 'they call me Mucius,' or 'My name is Mucius.'

8. **minus animi**. *Animi* is a partitive genitive, dependent upon a neuter adjective, the whole being indefinite.

mihi est, 'there is to me.' Tr. 'Nor have I less courage to face death than to commit a murder.'

9. **Romanum est**, 'it is the nature of Romans both to act and suffer bravely.'

XXVI.

5. **miratus**: perfect participle of the deponent verb *miror*. Tr. 'admiring.'

10. **suo quisque tempore**, 'each at his own time.'

XXVII.

1. **in pugna Marathonia**, 'at the battle of Marathon.'
2. **magno dolore**, 'broke out in a great rage.'
3. **Atheniensibus**: dative of the indirect object after *inferre*; 'resolved to make war upon the Athenians.'
7. **navibus iunctis**, 'by boats joined together.'
9. **dies noctesque**: accusative of duration of time.
10. **novissimus**, 'last of all.'

XXVIII.

5. **hic**: this is the adverb, meaning 'here.'
7. **coorta est**: perfect of the deponent *coorior*.
8. **continuos tres dies**, 'for three successive days.'
11. **aequo Marte**, 'on equal terms,' or 'with equal advantage.' Lit. 'Mars, the god of war, being impartial.'

XXIX.

2. **Leonidas**: this is the nominative case in apposition to *dux*.
4. **alterum iter**, 'a second road.'

XXX.

1. **pugnatum est**, 'a battle was fought.' *Pugno*, being intransitive, is used impersonally in the passive.

3. **decem milium**: number and age are expressed by the genitive.

6. **cecĭdit**: perfect of *cado*. Tr. 'he fell.'

7. **ceteris militibus**: dative of possession; 'the other soldiers no longer had either weapons or strength remaining.'

10. **ad unum**, 'they perished to a man.'

XXXI.

1. **dum haec geruntur**, 'while this was going on.' *Dum* is used with the historic present to describe an event in past time, that takes place at the same time as another event.

2. **repperit**: perfect of *reperio*. Notice the spelling.

3. **constiterunt**: perfect of *consisto*; 'they took up their position.'

5. **Graecis erant**: *Graecis* is the dative of possession. 'The Greeks had 400 ships.' Lit. '400 ships belonged to the Greeks.'

6. **hostibus**, 'the enemy had more than 1200 ships.'

7. **Graecis fuit saluti**, 'one thing saved the Greeks.' Cp. xxiii, line 4.

8. **impedimento**: a dative of disadvantage.

XXXII.

3. **reverti**. The verb *revertor* follows the passive voice in the present tenses, but the active voice in the perfect tenses.

6. **satis cibi**, 'sufficient food.' For the partitive genitive cp. xxv, line 8.

XXXIII.

4. **Troiam**, 'to Troy.' For names of towns and small islands, and the words *domus* and *rus*, see note on ii, 7. So *Lacedaemonem* in the next line.

6. **quam maximam**, 'they collect as large a number as they can of ships and soldiers.'

8. **in aridum**, 'on dry land.'

10. **rem conficere**, 'to end the fight.'

XXXIV.

2. **in occulto**, 'keep themselves in hiding.'

13. **furore stimulatis**, 'driven on by madness.'

PART II.

XXXV.

1. 2. **praesidio**: the dative expresses the purpose of the action.

4. **humi,** 'on the ground.' An adverbial form, which may be regarded as an old locative case.

XXXVI.

2. **anum,** 'an old woman.' *Anus* is a feminine noun of the fourth declension, and must be distinguished from *annus*, 'a year.'

4–5. **in tergum suum,** 'on to his back.' The accusative case because motion is expressed.

9. **visa est,** 'she appeared.' The perfect of *videor*, which is used as a deponent verb, meaning 'to seem.'

XXXVII.

4. **domui,** 'I have tamed.' The perfect of *domo*, to tame.

ludum, 'school.' In the plural *ludi* means 'games.'

7. **profectus,** 'having departed.' Perfect participle of the deponent verb *proficiscor.*

custodem: the accusative case, because *custodem* is in apposition to *ducem*. Tr. 'left the general as keeper of his frog.' This general was the celebrated Duke of Wellington.

XXXVIII.

1. **ruri,** 'in the country.' Another locative case like *humi*.

3. **dic mihi,** 'tell me.' *Dic* is the imperative of *dico.* Cp. the imperatives *duc, fac,* and *fer,* in which the final *e* is also dropped.

XXXIX.

3. **reverti**: infinitive present of *revertor*. See note Part I, xxxii, line 3.

9. **attigit**: perfect indicative of *attingo.*

XL.

2. **aggressi sunt**: perfect of the deponent verb *aggredior.*

6. **multum pecuniae.** For the partitive genitive cp. note Part I, x, line 8.

7. **denarium.** The initial letters of *denarius*, 'a penny,' and *solidus*, 'a shilling,' still remain in our familiar £ *s. d.*

10. **fuisset . . . mortui essemus.** Both verbs are put in the pluperfect subjunctive, in a conditional sentence referring to past time, where the condition is not fulfilled. Tr. 'if there had been . . . we should both be dead.'

XLI.

3. **fac mihi.** *Fac* is the present imperative of *facio*. See note on Part II, xxxviii, line 3.

8. **iratus est**: perfect of the deponent verb *irascor*.

XLII.

4. **cecĭdit**: perfect of *cado*, 'to fall.'

5. **veritus**, 'fearing.' Perfect participle of the deponent verb *vereor*.

7. **vires**, 'strength.' In the singular *vis* means 'force or violence.'

15. **officio**: ablative case after *fungi*. The other verbs that govern an ablative are—*utor*, *potior*, *fruor*, *vescor*, and *dignor*.

XLIII.

2. **praetorium**, 'the general's tent.'

9. **ante moenia**, 'in front of the ramparts.' *Moenia* denotes a city wall, *murus* the wall of a house or a city, and *paries*, the wall of a house only.

XLIV.

1. **indutus**, 'dressed in a lion's skin.' *Indutus* is the perfect participle passive of *induo*, 'I put on.'

3. **perculsi**, 'stricken with fear.' *Perculsi* is the perfect participle passive of *percello*.

8. **spoliant**, 'they rob him of the skin.' *Spoliare* takes an accusative of the person and an ablative of the thing taken away.

XLV.

2. **cenam facere**, 'to have a meal,' or 'to eat supper.'

XLVI.

1. **obviam venit.** See note on li, line 2.

4. **iam multas horas**, 'I have been fishing now for many hours.' The present tense *piscor* is used to show that the fishing has continued up to the time of speaking.

6. **quomodo . . . posset**, 'how he could.' Another dependent

sentence. The direct sentence would be, *quomodo possum?* 'how can I?' Cp. note on *quales sint* in piece li, line 5.

age vero, 'come on, then.'

8. **factu,** 'difficult to do.' The supine in *-u* is used after adjectives.

11. **senseris,** 'if you feel.' The future perfect is used, because the action of feeling precedes the action of moving.

XLVII.

1. **quo diutius,** 'the longer you stay, the more fish you will catch.'

XLVIII.

1. **carnem:** accusative of *caro*; 'a piece of meat.'

2. **alteram,** 'a second piece of meat.' *Alter* refers to the first or the second of two things.

3. **ab altero,** 'from the other dog.'

XLIX.

4. **segnius:** lit. 'rather lazily'; tr. 'with want of zeal or energy.' *Segnius* is called a comparative absolute, because it expresses a certain degree, without special comparison.

6. **cum . . . vidisset.** The conjunction *cum* is used with the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive in narrative to describe an event in past time, the time of which is dependent on the time of the principal sentence.

L.

6. **poenas dabit,** 'he shall pay me the penalty,' i. e. 'he shall suffer for it.'

LI.

2. **obviam factus est,** 'he met a lark.' The adverb *obviam*, which literally means 'in the way,' is used with verbs of motion and with *fio* in the sense of 'to meet.' Cp. piece xlvi, line 1.

Mi amice, 'O my friend.' *Mi* is the vocative masculine *meus.* Cp piece xlvi, 3.

3. **ne . . . interfeceris,** 'do not kill.' A particular prohibition is sometimes expressed in prose by *ne* with the perfect subjunctive, and not the imperative, except in verse. The most common form of prohibition is *noli* with the present infinitive. See piece lxxiv, line 13.

5. **quales sint,** 'tell me what they are like.' The direct sentence is *quales sunt?* 'what are they like?' But when the sentence becomes dependent on another verb, the original verb *sunt* is put in the subjunctive mood.

9. **aequo animo,** 'be of good cheer. Do not be afraid.' For *ne timueris* cp. the note on line 3.

in animo meo est, 'it is my intention.' Lit. 'it is in my mind.'

LII.

5. **turpissimum quemque,** 'all the ugliest'; lit. 'each most ugly.'

6. **questa est:** perfect of the deponent *queror.*

LIII.

5. **ēdi,** 'I have eaten.' Perfect tense of *ĕdo.*

7. **ave, domine,** 'good day, master.'

8. **Nŏtus,** 'the south wind.' Distinguish this word from *nōtus,* the participle of *nosco.*

9. **edidit,** 'uttered.' The perfect tense of *ēdo.*

LIV.

2. **qua . . . oppugnaret,** 'to attack.' The relative *qua,* 'by which,' is used with the subjunctive to express a purpose.

3. **quantum decoris,** 'what grace or beauty.' *Dĕcoris* is the partitive genitive.

LV.

3. **hospes,** 'a visitor,' or 'stranger.

7. **deposuit,** 'staked a large sum.'

LVI.

6 **immo vero,** 'quite so,' or 'exactly.'

[illegible]. **ad summum palum,** 'to the top of the stake.'

LVII.

4. **iam non video,** 'for six months I have not seen you. The present tense with *iam,* because the action continues up to the time of speaking.

7. **experrectus sum:** perfect of *expergiscor.*

LVIII.

1. **hos sex menses:** accusative of duration of time. Cp. *totam hiemem* just below.

6. **reverti:** perfect indicative of *revertor.*

7. **quid opus est?** 'what is the use of?'

8. **satius est,** 'it is much better.' Comparative of *satis,* 'sufficient.'

10. **quot homines,** 'there are as many opinions as there are men.'

LIX.

8. **iunci . . . susurrabant,** 'the rushes were rustling, shaken by the breeze.'

alii aliis, 'they began to talk, one to another' or 'to each other.'

10. **vos . . . parate,** 'prepare yourselves.'

LX.

1. **summa aqua,** 'the surface of the water.'

4. **haud aeque bene,** 'things had not gone so well with the oak.'

7. **desierat,** 'had ceased.' Pluperfect of *desino.*

LXI.

8. **somnum capere,** 'could he get any sleep.'

10. **meditabatur,** 'he expected to experience.'

LXII.

1. **prima . . . luce,** 'at day-break.'

tantum cibi, 'carrying as much food as he could.' *Cibi* is a partitive genitive.

7. **cum . . . vellet,** 'as he was about to eat his prey.'

LXIII.

4. **sole orto,** 'when the sun has risen.' The construction is called the ablative absolute.

6. **neque . . . vellem,** 'nor should I wish . . . if night were not the best time for going out.'

LXIV.

7. **habetur,** 'is considered.' *Haberi* is often used with the same meaning as *putari.*

LXV.

1. **siti.** *Sitis* and *tussis* keep *-i* in all the cases of the singular. So the acc. is *sitim,* and abl. *siti.* Most rivers and towns ending in *-is* are declined in the same way, as *Tiberis, Neapolis.*

9. **ante hos sex menses,** 'six months ago.'

11. **hercle,** 'by Hercules!' A favourite form of oath.

13. **fauce improba,** 'in his cruel jaw.'

correptum . . . dilaniavit, 'seized and tore to pieces.' The participle is used instead of *corripuit et dilaniavit.*

LXVI.

6. **frusta,** 'crumbs.' Distinguish *frusta* the plural of *frustum* from *frustra,* 'in vain.'

10. **attulerant:** pluperfect of *affero.*

LXVII.

3. **tremunt.** The historic present is often used instead of a past tense, to give variety or call up a vivid picture.

LXVIII.

1. **altioris marginis,** 'on account of the edge being too high.' *Altioris* is a comparative absolute. Cp. *segnius,* piece xlix, line 4.

11. **nixa,** 'jumping on the horns.' *Nitor* means to 'bear' or 'rest upon' something.

13. **alterius malo,** 'at another's cost.'

LXIX.

3. **cursu venit,** 'came running.' *Cursu* is an ablative of manner.

7. **non iam,** 'no longer.'

11. **morti erit,** 'it will be your death.' The dative expresses the result of action.

LXX.

1. **ad summam senectutem,** 'in his extreme old age.'

2. **propter studium,** 'owing to this pursuit.'

4. **quasi desipientem,** 'on the ground that he was silly' or 'in his dotage.'

a re familiari, 'from the care of his property.'

6. **bonis interdici,** 'to be removed from the care of their goods.'

10. **omnium . . . sententiis,** 'he was unanimously acquitted.'

LXXI.

3. **voluptatem capere,** 'to enjoy themselves.

4. **vitae eos taedebat,** 'they grew tired of this life.' *Taedet* takes an accusative of the person and genitive of the thing. It occurs again in this piece.

11. **Iovem alterum regem,** 'they asked Jupiter for another king.' Verbs of asking are followed by two accusatives.

16. **amare debetis,** 'you must put up with' or 'be content with.'

LXXII.

11. **nosmet ipsi,** 'than we ourselves.' The suffix *met* strengthens the personal pronoun.

hoc comperto, 'having discovered this.' The construction is called the ablative absolute.

12. **aliena,** 'cowardice in other people.' Distinguish between *alienus* and *alius*.

animum, 'courage.'

LXXIII.

1. **cum . . . esset,** 'since it was envious.' The conjunction *cum* expresses the cause.

4. **officio fungi,** 'to perform the office of wings.' *Fungor* governs the ablative. See note on *officio*, piece xlii, line 15.

9. **ullam quietem dabant,** 'allowed her any rest.'

12. **ut ego pro certo,** 'as I was certain.'

14. **ferre debebant,** 'were bound to do you much harm.' *Damni* is the partitive genitive.

LXXIV.

1. **ad Iunonem:** the peacock was sacred to Juno.

4. **vocem emitto,** 'as soon as I utter a sound.'

6. **forma:** ablative of respect. Tr. 'in beauty.'

10. **partes.** In the plural this noun denotes the part one plays on the stage or in life.

tibi forma, 'to your lot has fallen beauty, to the eagle strength,' &c.

13. **noli quaerere,** 'do not seek.' This is the most correct way of expressing a prohibition. Cf. piece li, line 3.

14. **spes delusa,** 'for hope disappointed is wont to end in complaining.'

PART III.

LXXV.

8. **a te probra,** 'I would rather have insults from you than a cake.'

LXXVI.

3. **assidebat,** 'had been sitting by his side.'

4. **humari,** 'to be buried.'

LXXVII.

3. **suspendi iusserat,** 'had ordered to be hanged.' *Iubeo*

is the only verb of ordering which can be used with the accusative and infinitive.

4. **impetravit,** 'he obtained' by asking.

ut domum, 'that he might go home and arrange his affairs.'

5. **periret:** the subjunctive is used because it does not refer to an actual but to a hypothetical event.

6. **alter se obsidem,** 'did not hesitate to offer himself as a hostage for his friend's return.'

9. **finita dies:** *dies* is feminine in the sense of an appointed day.

13. **et hora,** 'both the hour appointed by Dionysius arrived and his friend returned.'

LXXVIII.

2. **eam inspiciendam,** 'set it out to be examined by the passers-by.'

3. **quae . . . notarentur:** the subjunctive, because it does not refer to the faults which actually were pointed out, but to such faults as might be pointed out.

5. **reprehensus,** 'having been blamed by a cobbler about the sandals of a figure he had painted.'

LXXIX.

1. **exemplo.** The dative denotes the result of action.

5. **lacte, &c.** These ablatives depend on *vescor*. See note on *officio*, piece xlii, line 15.

LXXX.

2. **gens horrida,** 'an uncivilized and wild race.' People were often called *barbari* simply to denote that they were not Greek or Roman.

3. **certas domos,** 'fixed homes.'

LXXXI.

1. **philosophum.** Cicero describes a philosopher as a person who seeks to know the nature and causes of all things, human and divine, and to pursue every method of living rightly.

LXXXII.

6. **in qua pannum,** 'on which he had painted a cloth.'

LXXXIII.

9. **habitus erat,** 'he had been kindly treated.'

12. **irritum,** 'without result or reward.'

LXXXIV.

5 **videro**: the future perfect, because the action of seeing the enemy is completed before the other action is commenced.

6. **auspicari**, 'to consult the auspices.' The word is derived from *avis* and *specio*, and signified the art of divination by consulting the flight or habits of birds.

8. **e caveis**, 'do not leave their coops.'

10. **cum edere**, 'though they will not eat, at all events let them drink'

LXXXV.

6. **contra Lilybaeum**, 'a battle was fought opposite Lilybaeum, a town of Sicily.'

14. **ante diem sextum**, 'six days before the Ides of March,' i. e. on the 10th of March. The Ides of March were on the 15th, and the Romans included both days in reckoning from one day to another.

15. **ab urbe condita**, 'from the founding of the city.' According to most accounts, this took place B.C. 753.

LXXXVI.

2. **bene instructi**, 'disciplined.'

4. **invenisset**, 'the first soldier whom he caught.' The subjunctive mood is used, because the sentence is consecutive and *qui* means 'of such a kind that.'

5. **inter spoliandum**, 'in the act of plundering.'

6. **capitis damnati**, 'were condemned to death.'

12. **fraude comperta**: ablative absolute; 'having discovered the trick.'

LXXXVII.

1. **num . . . id verum est**, 'can that be true?' *Num* always expects the answer 'No.'

7. **aestus crescit**, 'is not the tide coming in?' lit. 'growing.'

8. **hic in arena**, 'place it here on the sand.' *Hic* is the adverb, 'here.'

9. **num adeo**, 'can he be so foolish as to believe us?'

LXXXVIII.

1. **tu mihi servis**, 'you are my slave.' *Servis* is a verb, 2nd pers. sing. of *servio*.

2. **cave igitur**, 'take care then not to come further.'

Another indirect method of expressing a prohibition, like *noli quaerere*, piece lxxiv, line 13.

3. **agedum**: an exclamation like *age vero*; 'quick!' or 'come on!' *Age* is the imperative singular of *ago*.

quam cito, 'how fast the sea is rolling in.'

LXXXIX.

1. **iste.** This pronoun is used in a contemptuous sense, while *ille* is used in a good sense.

5. **cum virtutem**, 'though I should like to praise,' &c.

8. **tibi consulenti**, 'fame will answer your question.' *Fama* was regarded as the goddess of public report or rumour.

XC.

1. **nonne tu centum**, 'have you not killed a hundred as often as I have killed ten?'

9. **rependemus**, 'neither of us will ever repay the harm we have done.'

11. **Alexandrum latronem.** The accusative case is used in exclamations, with or without an interjection; as *me miserum*, 'O wretched me!'

XCI.

2. **ad ripam ulteriorem**, 'on the further bank.' The preposition *ad* denotes in the neighbourhood of a place.

9. **hoc impetrato**, 'having obtained this request.' Ablative absolute.

10. **ad singulare certamen**, 'advancing to a single combat.'

12. **sublato torque**, 'having taken off the golden chain, which he placed on his own neck.' For *cognomen* see note on *cognomen*, piece xviii, line 8.

XCII.

1. **res Romana**, 'the Roman State.'

1–2. **bellis . . . confectis**, 'wars having ceased.' Ablative absolute.

5. **obtinuit**, 'he managed' or 'ruled.'

ante enim duodecim, 'for during the twelve previous years.'

9. **civilissime**, 'as most became a private citizen.'

XCIII.

1. **Romano . . . imperio**, 'he added to the Roman Empire'; the dative of the indirect object after *adiecit.*

2. **cecīdit**: perfect of *caedo*.

quod nemini antea, 'a thing which they had never done before to any one.'

5. **tanto amore,** 'he was the object of such love.' An ablative of quality.

8. **divus.** An epithet applied to anything deified or of extraordinary excellence. Most of the emperors received this epithet, which means godlike or divine.

XCIV.

4. **prior.** This word is used of the former of two people.

12. **morbo consumptus,** 'died a natural death,' i. e. from some illness.

13. **spectatum.** The supine in *-um* after a verb of motion. 'When he was on his way to watch the public games.'

XCV.

1. **Cyrus maior,** 'Cyrus the elder.'

2. **fertur,** 'is related.'

nolite arbitrari, 'do not think.' The most usual form of prohibition. Cp. *noli quaerere* and *cave ne venias,* pieces lxxiv, and lxxxviii.

3. **nusquam aut nullum,** 'I shall be nowhere or non-existent.'

4. **neque enim,** 'for while I was with you, you did not see my soul.'

7. **mihi quidem,** 'I could never be persuaded.' The construction is impersonal, because *persuadeo* governs the dative. 'It could never be persuaded to me.'

12. **abeunt,** 'for they all depart to the place from which they are sprung.'

16. **sin una,** 'but if the soul is going to perish together with the body.'

XCVI.

2. **fatum domus,** 'said that he recognized the fate of the house of his ancestors.'

3. **intra tricesimum,** 'most of the Aeacidae had died before the thirtieth year.'

8. **osculandam,** 'stretched out his right hand to be kissed.'

10. **sine ullo . . . argumento,** 'but without any sign of his mind being saddened.'

XCVII.

2. **num similem,** 'whether they were likely to find a king like himself.'

8. **annos natus,** 'at the age of thirty-three.'

11. **nemo enim,** 'for no one through the whole line of the Aeacidae from the furthest record of the ages.'

XCVIII.

7. **fiduciam fecit,** 'he inspired his soldiers with confidence.' *Militibus* is in the dative.

8. **neque inermes,** 'not even when unarmed.'

10. **quem non vicerit,** 'that he did not conquer.' The use of *qui* is consecutive, 'of such a kind that.'

12. **quam non calcaverit,** 'that he did not trample under foot' or 'subdue.'

XCIX.

1. **nactus:** perfect participle of *nanciscor*; 'having obtained.'

4. **militibus . . . cunctantibus,** 'as the soldiers were hesitating.'

8. **praestitero,** 'I shall do my duty.'

C.

9. **equites cursum,** 'the cavalry were not able to keep on their course and reach the island.'

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Achillēs, -is, *m.* The celebrated Grecian hero in the Trojan war.

Aeacidēs, -ae, *m.* A male descendant of Aeacus, the grandfather of Achilles.

Aegyptus, -i, *f.* Egypt.

Africa, -ae, *f.* The country of Africa, by which was originally meant the territory of the Carthaginians, but afterwards all the land south of the Mediterranean.

Agamemnon, -onis, *m.* The leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Alexander, -dri, *m.* Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, B. C. 336–323.

Alexandrīa, -ae, *f.* The city built by Alexander the Great on the north coast of Egypt.

Ammōn, -ōnis, *m.* A name of Jupiter, who was worshipped in Egypt under the form of a ram.

Anio, -ēnis, *m.* A tributary stream of the river Tiber, in Italy.

Antōnius, -ii, *m.* Mark Antony, a distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium.

Apelles, -is, *m.* A celebrated Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.

Apollo, -inis, *m.* Apollo, the son of Jupiter and god of the sun.

Artaxerxes, -is, *m.* The name of several Persian kings

Ăsia, -ae, *f.* Originally the name of a town in Lydia. Then the whole of the district was called Asia Minor, and finally the name Asia was given to the whole continent.

Athēnae, -arum, *f.* Athens, the capital of Attica.

Athēnienses, -ium, *m.* The inhabitants of Athens, the Athenians.

Augustus, -i, *m.* A surname of Octavianus Caesar after he became Emperor of Rome.

Babylōn, -ōnis, *f.* Babylon, the capital of Babylonia, on the river Euphrates.

Bosporus, -i, *m.* The straits of Constantinople.

Britanni, -ōrum, *m.* The Britons, inhabitants of Great Britain.

Britannia, -ae, *f.* Great Britain, consisting of Albion and Hibernia.

Caesar, -aris, *m.* Gaius Julius Caesar, the celebrated author, general, and statesman, murdered by Brutus and Cassius, B. C. 44.

Caesarēa, -ae, *f.* The name given to several towns in honour of Caesar Augustus, the most famous being on the coast of Palestine.

Capitōlium, -ii, *n.* The Capitoline hill at Rome, including the temple and citadel.

Carthāginienses, -ium, *m.* The Carthaginians.

Carthāgō, -inis, *f.* The city of Carthage, in Northern Africa, the ruins of which are near Tunis.

Claudius, -ii, *m.* A Roman consul, defeated by the Carthaginians.

Corvus, -i, *m.* The surname given to Valerius, after he defeated the Gaul with the help of the raven.

Crassus, -i, *m.* The triumvir Crassus, who was defeated and slain by the Parthians.

Cȳ̆clops, -ōpis, *m.* The name of a fabulous race of giants, who lived in Sicily and had only one eye in the middle of the forehead.

Cȳrus, -i, *m.* The founder of the Persian monarchy.

Dāmon, -ōnis, *m.* A disciple of Pythagoras, celebrated for his friendship with Phintias.

Dārēus, -ii, *m.* Darius, the name of several Persian kings.

Decius, -ii, *m.* Publius Decius Mus, the consul, who devoted himself to death, to save his country

Dionȳsius, -ii, *m.* A famous tyrant of Syracuse, a town in Sicily.

Ē̆trusci, -orum, *m.* The Etruscans or inhabitants of Etruria, a country in Central Italy.

Eurōpa, -ae, *f.* The continent of Europe, which was named after Europa, the daughter of a Phoenician king, whom Jupiter carried off to Crete.

Gallus, -i, *m.* An inhabitant of Gaul, both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy.

Germāni, -ōrum, *m.* The Germans or people who lived between the Rhine, Danube, Vistula, and the sea.

Graeci, -ōrum, *m.* The Greeks or inhabitants of Greece.

Graecia, -ae, *f.* The country of the Greeks, Greece.

Graecus, -a, -um, Grecian.

Hector, -oris, *m.* The son

of Priam, king of Troy, and of Hecuba. He was slain by Achilles and dragged round the walls of Troy.

Helena, -ae, *f*. Helen, the name of the woman who was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war.

Hellespontus, -i, *m*. The Hellespont, now called the Dardanelles.

Hēra, -ae, *f*. The Grecian goddess Hera, corresponding to the Juno of the Romans.

Hispānia, -ae, *f*. The country of the Spaniards, Spain.

Hister, -tri, *m*. The lower part of the river Danube.

Horātius, -ii, *m*. Horatius Cocles, who in the war with Porsena defended the bridge.

Illyricus, -a, -um. Of or belonging to the Illyrians, a people on the east coast of the Adriatic sea.

Iunius, -a, -um. The sixth month, June. The word *mensis* is understood.

Iūno, -ōnis, *f*. The goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.

Iuppiter, Iovis, *m*. Jupiter, the chief god of the Romans.

Lacedaemon, -onis, *f*. The city of Lacedaemon or Sparta, in the southern part of Greece.

Lacedaemonii, -ōrum, *m*. The Spartans or Lacedaemonians.

Lāocoōn, -ontis, *m*. A son of Priam and priest of Apollo, who was killed by serpents together with his two sons at the altar.

Latīni, -ōrum, *m*. The inhabitants of Latium, in which country Rome was situated.

Lentulus, -i, *m*. The friend and son-in-law of Cicero.

Leōnidas, -ae, *m*. A king of Sparta, who fell at Thermopylae.

Lepidus, -i, *m*. The triumvir, who held office with Antony and Octavius.

Lilybaeum, -i, *n*. A town on the south-west coast of Sicily.

Macedones, -um, *m*. The Macedonians, a people in the north of Greece, between Thessaly and Thrace.

Mānēs, -ium, *m*. The deified souls of the departed, the gods of the Lower World.

Manlius, -ii, *m*. Titus Manlius, who slew the Gaul with the golden necklace, and gained the surname of Torquatus.

Marathōnius, -a, -um. Of or belonging to Marathon, Marathonian. The town of Marathon was on the east coast of Attica and famed for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians.

Mars, Martis, *m*. Mars the

god of war and father of Romulus.

Martius, -a, -um. Of or belonging to Mars. Hence Idus Martiae, the Ides of March, famous as the day on which Julius Caesar was killed.

Massagetae, -ārum, *m.* A Scythian people to the east of the Caspian Sea.

Meneläüs, -i, *m.* The brother of Agamemnon, to whom Helen was betrothed.

Mercūrius, -ii, *m.* Mercury, the son of Jupiter, the messenger of the gods.

Minerva, -ae, *f.* A Roman goddess, corresponding to the Grecian Pallas, the goddess of wisdom and art.

Mūcius, -ii, *m.* Gaius Mucius Scaevola, who attempted to assassinate Porsena and, on being seized, burned off his right hand.

Neptūnus, -i, *m.* Neptune, the god of the sea and brother of Jupiter.

Nīlus, -i, *m.* The river Nile in Egypt, celebrated for its annual overflow.

Octāviānus, -i, *m.* A surname of the emperor Augustus, who was adopted out of the Octavian into the Julian family.

Olympicus, -a, -um. Olympic. The Olympic games were held at Olympia, a town in the south of Greece.

Papīrius, -ii, *m.* Lucius Papirius Cursor, a famous dictator or general of the Romans.

Paris, -idis, *m.* The son of Priam, king of Troy. By carrying off Helen, he was the cause of the Trojan war.

Parrhasius, -ii, *m.* A celebrated Greek painter.

Parthi, -ōrum, *m.* The Parthians, a Scythian people on the north-east of the Caspian Sea.

Pătrŏclus, -i, *m.* The friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.

Peloponnēsus, -i, *f.* The Peloponnese, or southern part of Greece; the modern Morea.

Persae, -ārum, *m.* The Persians or inhabitants of Persia.

Persicus, -a, -um, Persian.

Pharsālia, -ae, *f.* The region in Thessaly, where Caesar defeated Pompey.

Philippus, -i, *m.* Philip, king of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great.

Phintias, -ae, *m.* The celebrated friend of Damon, often wrongly called Pythias.

Plūto, -ōnis, *m.* The brother of Jupiter and king of the Lower World.

Poeni, -ōrum, *m.* The Carthaginians, so called because they were descended from the Phoenicians.

Polyphēmus, -i, *m.* The one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, who was blinded by Ulysses.

Pompēius, -i, *m.* The famous Gneius Pompey, who was defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus.

Porsena, -ae, *m.* A king of Etruria, who made war on Rome to restore the banished Tarquins.

Punicus, -a, -um. Punic or Carthaginian.

Pyrrhus, -i, *m.* King of Epirus, about 280 B.C., who came to Italy to help the people of Tarentum against the Romans.

Rēgulus, -i, *m.* The famous Marcus Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war and tortured to death.

Rōma, -ae, *f.* The city of Rome, founded by Romulus, B C. 753.

Rōmānus, -a, -um. Of or belonging to Rome, Roman.

Salamis, -īnos, *f.* The island of Salamis, off the coast of Greece in the Saronic gulf.

Scytha, -ae, *m.* A Scythian or member of the nomadic tribes to the north of the Black Sea.

Sicilia, -ae, *f.* The island of Sicily, situated at the south of Italy in the Mediterranean.

Sophocles, -is, *m.* A celebrated Greek tragic poet.

Syrācūsānus, -a, -um. Of or belonging to Syracuse.

Tarquinius, -ii, *m.* Tarquin, the surname of the fifth and seventh kings of Rome, who came from the city of Tarquinii.

Thermopylae, -ārum, *f.* The famous defile, commanding the approach into southern Greece, where Leonidas fell.

Thrēicius, -a, -um. Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian.

Tiberīnus, -a, -um. Of or belonging to the Tiber.

Tiberis, -is, *m.* The river Tiber, which flows through Rome.

Tīberius, -ii, *m.* The emperor Tiberius, and successor of Augustus.

Torquātus, -i, *m.* The surname of Titus Manlius, who gained the title from slaying a Gaul, whose neck-chain he appropriated.

Trōia, -ae, *f.* Troy, a famous city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, where the celebrated siege took place.

Trōiānus, -a, -um. Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan.

Tusculum, -i, *n.* An ancient town of Latium, in Italy.

Ulixes, -is, *m.* Ulysses, a famous hero among the Greeks at the Trojan war.

Valerius, -ii, *m* The name of a Roman. who slew a Gaul with the help of a raven, and thence gained the surname of Corvus.

Vesuvius, -ii, *m.* The celebrated volcano in Campania, in Italy.

Vulcānus, -i, *m.* Vulcan, the fire-god, son of Jupiter

Xanthippus, -i, *m.* A Lacedaemonian general, who helped the Carthaginians and captured Regulus.

Xenophon, -ontis, *m.* A celebrated Greek historian and philosopher.

Xerxes, -is, *m* A famous king of Persia, son of Darius, conquered by the Greeks at Salamis.

Zeuxis, -is, *m.* A famous Greek painter of Heraclea.

VOCABULARY

ā, ab, *prep.* (*abl.*), (1) by (*of the agent after a passive verb*); (2) from, away from.

ab-dūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead away, withdraw.

ab-eo, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. n. irreg.*, to go away, depart.

ab-icio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to fling away.

ab-lātus, *perf. part. of* aufero.

absens, -entis, *pres. part. of* absum; *used as an adjective*, absent.

ab-solvo, -ere, -vi, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to acquit.

abs-tuli, *perf. tense of* aufero.

ab-sum, ab-esse, āfui, *v. n.*, to be absent *or* to be distant.

ac. *See* atque.

ac-cēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to go *or* come near, to approach.

ac-cendo, -ere, -ndi, -nsum, 3 *v. a.*, to kindle, light.

ac-cido, -ere, -cidi, 3 *v. n.*, to happen. (ad + cado.)

accinctus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* accingo, girt.

ac-cingo, -ere, -nxi, -nctum, 3 *v. a.*, to gird on *or* about, to arm.

ac-cio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, to summon.

ac-cipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to receive. (ad + capio.)

ac-curro, -ere, -cucurri *and* -curri, -cursum, 3 *v. n.*, to run up.

ācerrimē, *sup. adv. of* ācriter, most keenly *or* fiercely.

aciēs, -ēi, *f.*, a line of battle, an army, a battle, a battle-field.

ācriter, *adv. of* ācer, fiercely.

ad, *prep.* (*acc.*), to, toward, at, near, for.

ad-do, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v. a.*, to add.

ad-dūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead up, to bring.

adeō, *adv.*, so, so much, so very.

ad-hibeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, to use, to employ, to take the auspices.

adhūc, *adv.*, until now, still, hitherto.

ad-icio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to add to. (ad + iacio.)

ādiectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* adicio, added.
ad-imo, -ere, -ēmi, -emptum (ad + emo), 3 *v. a.*, to take away *or* deprive.
aditus, -ūs, *m.*, an approach, entrance.
ăd-iuvo, -āre, -iūvi, -iūtum, 1 *v. a.*, to help, assist.
admīrābilis, -e, *adj.*, wonderful, astonishing.
admīrātio, -ōnis, *f.*, wonder, astonishment.
admīrātus, -a, -um, *perf. part.*, having wondered at.
ad-mīror, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.*, to wonder at.
ad-mitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to admit.
admonitio, -ōnis, *f.*, warning, advice.
ad-orior, -īri, -ortus sum, 4 *v. dep.*, to rise up against, to attack.
adortus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* adorior, having attacked.
ad-sum, -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, to be present, to come, to arrive.
adūlātor, -ōris, *m.*, a flatterer.
adulescentia, -ae, *f.*, the time of youth, youth (*from the fifteenth to the thirtieth year*).
adultus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* adolesco, having grown up.
ad-veniens, -entis, *pres. part. of* advenio, coming, approaching.
ad-venio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come to *or* approach.
ad-vento, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. freq.*, to come on *or* approach.
adversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, adverse, unfavourable.
ad-volo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to fly up *or* towards.
aedēs, -is, *f.*; *in sing.* a temple; *in plur.* a house.
aedificium, -ii, *n.*, a building, a house.
aedifico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to build.
aeger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, sick, ill.
aegrē, *adv. of* aeger, with difficulty.
aequē, *adv.*, equally.
aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, equal, fair; aequis viribus, with equal forces, i. e. without result. *Similarly* aequo Marte, on equal terms *or* indecisively.
āēr, āeris, *m.*, the air.
aereus, -a, -um, *adj.*, made of copper (aes, aeris, copper).
aes, aeris, *n.*, copper, bronze.
aestas, -ātis, *f.*, summer.
aestimo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to think, value.
aestus, -ūs, *m.*, the tide.
aetas, -ātis, *f.*, age, time of life, period.
af-fero, -ferre, attuli, allātum, 3 *v. a.*, to bring to.
age, *imper. of* ago, *used in exhortations with* dum, *and* vero, come on! quick!
ager, ăgri, *m.*, field, land; *in plur.*, the country.
ag-gredior, -ī, -gressus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to attack.
agna, -ae, *f.*, *and* **agnus**, -i, *m.*, a lamb.

a-gnosco, -ere, -nōvi, -nitum, 3 *v. a.*, to recognize.
ago, -ere, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a.*, to do, transact; *hence* agere vitam, to spend one's life.
āgricola, -ae, *m.*, a farmer, husbandman.
āio, *verb defect.*, I say; ut aiunt, as they say.
āla, -ae, *f.*, a wing.
alauda, -ae, *f.*, the lark.
aliēnus, -a, -um, *adj. opp. to* proprius, what belongs to another person, another's, of another.
aliquando, *adv.*, once upon a time, once.
alius, -a, -ud, *adj.*, other, another; alii . . . alii, some . . . others; alii aliis, one to another, to each other.
al-ligo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to bind to something.
al-loquor, -i, -cūtus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to speak to, to address.
altē, *adv. of* altus, deeply.
alter, -era, -erum, *adj.*, the one, the other (*of two*), the second.
altior, -us, *comp. adj. of* altus, higher.
altus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high, deep, tall.
ambo, -bae, -bo, *num. plur.*, both.
ambulo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to walk.
amīcitia, -ae, *f.*, friendship, league of friendship *or* alliance.
amīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, friendly, kind; *as subst.*, amīcus, -i, a friend.
ā-mitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to send away, to lose.
amo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to love; *also* to be content *or* put up with.
amor, -ōris, *m.*, love.
amplius, *comp. adv.*, more.
anceps, -ipitis (ambo + caput), doubtful, uncertain.
anguis, -is, *m.*, a snake.
angustiae, -arum, *f. plur.*, a defile, strait.
angustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, narrow.
animal, -ālis, *n.*, an animal.
animus, -i, *m.*, a mind, disposition; animo inimico, of hostile feelings, hostilely disposed; in animo meo est, it is my intention *or* I intend; *also with the meaning of* soul.
annulus, -i, *m.*, a ring.
annus, -i, *m.*, a year.
anser, -eris, *m.*, a goose.
ante, *prep.* (*acc.*), (1) before, *either of time or place*; (2) *adv.*, before, previously *or* in front.
anteā, *adv.*, previously, before.
ante-cēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. a.*, to go before, surpass.
antīquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, old, ancient.
anus, -ūs, *f.* an old woman.
aperio, -īre, -ui, -ertum, 4 *v. a.*, to open; aperit iter, he shows the way; *also*, ferro aperit viam, he opens *or* cuts a way with the sword.

apertus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* aperio, open.
ap-pāreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. n.*, to appear.
appello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to call *or* name.
ap-propinquo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to come near, approach.
aptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fitted, suitable.
apud, *prep.* (*acc.*), at, by, near, among; apud Xenophontem, in the pages of Xenophon; apud reginam, before *or* in the presence of the queen.
aqua, -ae, *f.*, water.
aquila, -ae, *f.*, an eagle.
āra, -ae, *f.*, an altar.
arbitror, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.*, to think.
arbor, -oris, *f.*, a tree.
arca, -ae, *f.*, a box, strong-box.
arceo, -ēre, -cui, -ctum, 2 *v. a.*, to keep *or* ward off.
ardens, -entis, *pres. part. of* ardeo, hot, burning, red-hot.
ardeo, -ēre, arsi, arsum, 2 *v. n.*, to be hot *or* burning.
arēna, -ae, *f.*, the sand, beach.
argentum, -i, *n.*, silver.
argūmentum, -i, *n.*, proof, sign.
āridum, -i, *n.*, a dry place, dry land.
arma, -ōrum, *n. plur.*, arms, weapons of war.
armātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* armo, armed; *in plur.*, armati, armed men.
aro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to plough.
arripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, 3 *v. a.*, to seize *or* snatch up. (ad + rapio.)
ars, artis, *f.*, art.
artifex, -ficis, *m.*, an artificer, workman.
arx, arcis, *f.*, a citadel.
a-scendo, -ere, -scendi, -scensum, 3 *v. a.*, to climb; *of ships*, to go on board.
asinus, -i, *m.*, an ass.
a-spicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v. a.*, to behold, look at, see.
as-sideo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 *v. n.*, to sit near *or* by.
at, *conj.*, moreover, but, yet.
āter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, dark, black.
atque *or* **āc** (*the latter only before consonants, except* 'h, c,' 'q'), *conj*, and, and also.
ātrox, -ōcis, *adj.*, horrible, atrocious.
attamen, *conj.*, however.
at-tingo, -ere, -tigi, -tactum, 3 *v. a.*, to touch, reach, gain
attonitus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* attono, thunderstruck, astonished.
attuli, *perf. of* affero.
audācia, -ae, *f.*, boldness.
audeo, -ēre, ausus sum, 2 *v. n. and semi-dep.*, to dare.
audio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, to hear.
au-fero, au-ferre, abs tuli, ab-lātum, *v. a*, to take *or* carry away.
au-fugio, -ere, -fūgi, 3 *v. n.*, to flee away.
augurium, -ii, *n.*, *the observation of omens*, augury.
aureus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of gold, golden, gilded.

auris, -is, *f.*, an ear.
aurum, -i, *n.*, gold.
aus-culto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to listen.
auspicium, -ii, *n.* (avis + specio), auspices, *i. e. divination by observing the flight of birds.*
auspicor, -āri, -ātus sum, I *v. dep.*, to take the auspices.
ausus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* audeo, having dared.
aut, *conj.*, either, or.
autem, *conj.*, but, now, moreover.
auxilium, -ii, *n.*, help, aid.
avārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, greedy, avaricious.
avē, *imper. of* aveo, hail! *of a morning greeting as opposed to* valē, farewell, *an evening salutation.*
ā-verto, -ere, -verti, -versum, 3 *v. a.*, to turn away *or* aside.
avidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, greedy.
avis, -is, *f.*, a bird.

baculum, -i, *n.*, a stick.
ballista, -ae, *f.*, a military engine *or* machine for projectiles, a ballista; *stones were generally the missile, while the* catapulta *threw arrows.*
barbarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foreign, strange, barbarous.
barbarus, -i, *m. subs.*, a foreigner, stranger, barbarian.
barbātus, -i, *m. subs.*, the goat, *i. e.* the bearded one.
beātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*superl.* beatissimus), happy.
bello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v.n.*, to make war.
bellum, -i, *n.*, war.
bene, *adv. of* bonus, well.
beneficium, -ii, *n.*, kindness.
benignē, *adv.*, kindly.
bestia, -ae, *f.*, an animal, beast.
bibens, -entis, *pres. part. of* bibo, drinking.
bibo, -ere, bibi, bibitum, 3 *v. a.*, to drink.
bis, *adv. num.*, twice.
bonus, -a, -um, *adj.*, good; *in the neut.*, bonum, -i, *n. subs.*, property, goods.
bos, bovis, *m. and f.*, an ox *or* cow; *in pl.*, cattle.
brāchium, -ii, *n.*, an arm (*of the body*).
brevis, -e, *adj.*, short; *in abl.*, brevi tempore, in a short time.

cadāver, -eris, *n.*, a corpse, dead body.
cadens, -entis, *pres. part. of* cado, falling.
cado, -ere, cecidi, cāsum, 3 *v. n.*, to fall, fall dead (*in battle*).
caecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, blind.
caedēs, -is, *f.*, slaughter, carnage.
caedo, -ere, cecīdi, caesum, 3 *v. a.*, to cut down, beat, kill.
caesus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* caedo, slain *or* killed.
calco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to trample under foot.
calidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hot.
callidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cunning.

campus, -i, *m.*, a field, plain.
canis, -is, *m. or f.*, a dog.
cano, -ere, cecini, cantum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, to sing.
canto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, *freq. of* cano, to sing loudly *or* with energy.
cantus, -ūs, *m.*, a song.
capella, -ae, *f.*, a she-goat.
capio, -ere, cēpi, captum, 3 *v. a.*, to take, capture, catch, derive; *with* insulam, to reach the island.
Capitōlium, -ii, *n.*, the Capitol, *i. e. temple and citadel at Rome on the Capitoline Hill.*
caput, -itis, *n.*, head; *so* capitis damnari, to be condemned on a capital charge, *i. e. to death.*
carcer, -eris, *m.*, a prison.
carmen, -inis, *n.*, a song.
cāro, carnis, *f.*, a piece of flesh, meat.
cārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dear; *sup.* carissimus, dearest *or* favourite.
casa, -ae, *f.*, a cottage, hut.
cāseus, -i, *m.*, cheese, a piece of cheese.
castrum, -i, *n.*, a fort; *in plur.*, castra, -ōrum, a camp.
cāsus, -ūs, *m.*, chance; *in abl.*, cāsū, by chance.
catapulta, -ae, *f.*, an engine for throwing arrows, lances, &c., a catapult.
catēna, -ae, *f.*, a chain (*usually in plural*).
cauda, -ae, *f.*, the tail (*of animals*).
caussa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason; *in abl.*, caussā, for the sake of, on account of.
cautē, *adv.*, cautiously.
cavea, -ae, *f.*, a cage, coop (*for animals*).
caveo, -ēre, cāvi, cautum, 2 *v. n.*, to beware; *in imper.*, cave ne, take care not to.
cavillor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, to find fault.
cavum, -i, *n.*, a hole.
cecidi, *perf. of* cado.
cecīdi, *perf. of* caedo.
cecini, *perf. of* cano.
cēdo, -ĕre, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, to yield, retire, retreat.
celeber, -bris, -bre, *adj.*, famous.
celer, -ris, -re, *adj.*, quick.
celeritas, -ātis, *f.*, quickness.
celeriter, *adv.*, quickly; *in superl.*, quam celerrime, as quickly as possible.
cēlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to hide, conceal.
celsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high, lofty.
cēna, -ae, *f.*, the principal meal, called dinner *or* supper.
censor, -ōris, *m.*, a censor, a Roman magistrate (*who looked after the property and conduct of the citizens*).
centum, *indecl. num.*, a hundred.
centūrio, -ōnis, *m.*, a centurion *or* captain of a century.
cerno, -ere, crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. a.*, to see.
certāmen, -inis, *n.*, a fight, contest, combat.
certus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fixed, certain; pro certo habere, to be certain.
cervus, -i, *m.*, a stag.

cēteri, -ae, -a, *adj.*, the others, the rest.
charta, -ae, *f.*, a sheet of papyrus *or* paper, a letter.
cibus, -i, *m.*, food.
cicer, -eris, *m.*, the chick-pea (*a kind of pea used for food*).
cicōnia, -ae, *f.*, a stork.
cingo, -ere, cinxi, cinctum, 3 *v. a.*, to surround.
circā, *prep.* (*acc.*), round, round about; circa crus, about *or* concerning the leg; *as an adverb sometimes*, about, around.
circiter, *adv.*, about, near.
circum-do, -dare, -dedi, -datum, 1 *v. a.*, to surround.
circum-eo, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, circuitum, *v. n. and a.*, to go *or* march round.
circum-stans, -stantis, *pres. part. of* circumsto, *used as a noun*, a bystander.
circum-sto, -stāre, -steti, 1 *v. a.*, to stand around, to surround.
circum-venio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. a.*, to surround, to invest.
cito, *adv.*, quickly.
cīvīlis, -e, *adj.*, like a citizen, civil; *superl. adv.* civilissime, in a most citizen-like way, *or* most befitting a citizen.
cīvis, -is, *com.*, a citizen.
cīvitas, -ātis, *f.*, citizenship; *hence* a state *or* city.
clādes, -is, *f.*, disaster, ruin.
clāmo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to shout *or* cry out.
clāmor, -ōris, *m.*, a shout.
clangor, -ōris, *m.*, a noise, cackling (*of geese*).
clārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bright, renowned, distinguished.
classis, -is, *f.*, a fleet.
claudo, -ere, -si, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to shut, enclose, shut up.
clausus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* claudo, shut *or* closed.
clāvus, -i, *m.*, a nail.
coactus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* cōgo, compelled.
cŏclea, -ae, *f.*, a snail.
coelum, -i, *n.*, the sky, heaven.
coepi, -isse, coeptus sum, 3 *v. a. and n. defect.*, to begin, commence.
cognātus, -i, *m.*, a blood-relation, kinsman.
cognitus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* cognosco, known.
cognōmen, -inis, *n.*, a Roman surname *or* family name (*usually the third word in order in the full name of each citizen*).
co-gnosco, -ere, -gnōvi, -gnitum, 3 *v. a.*, to become acquainted with, to learn, know.
cōgo, -ere, coēgi, coactum, 3 *v. a.*, to force together, to collect, compel (cum + ago).
col-ligo, -ere, -lēgi, -lectum, 3 *v. a.*, to gather *or* collect.
collis, -is, *m.*, a hill.
col-loquor, -i, -locutus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to talk, converse.
collum, -i, *n.*, the neck.
colo, -ere, -ui, cultum, 3 *v. a.*, to till *or* cultivate.
color, -ōris, *m.*, colour.
columba, -ae, *f.*, a dove, pigeon.
comes, -itis, *com.*, a companion.

comitor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.*, to accompany.

commīlito, -ōnis, *m.*, a fellow-soldier.

commōtus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* commoveo, moved.

com-moveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 *v. a.*, to move *or* influence, to excite.

com-perio, -īre, -peri, -pertum, 4 *v. a.*, to discover, find out.

compertus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* comperio, discovered.

com-pleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 *v. a.*, to fill *or* block up.

comprehensus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* comprehendo, arrested *or* seized.

com-pulsus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* compello, compelled, forced, driven.

cōnātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* cōnor, having attempted.

con-cido, -ere, -cidi, 3 *v. n.*, to fall down, tumble to the ground.

con-cipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to take in, to harbour, to feel. (cum + capio.)

con-cito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to arouse, urge on.

con-curro, -ere, -curri, -cursum, 3 *v. n.*, to rush together, join battle.

condicio, -ōnis, *f.*, condition, terms, agreement.

condimentum, -i, *n.*, spice, seasoning.

conditus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* condo, founded; ab urbe condita, from the founding of the city.

con-do, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v. a.*, to found a city; *also* to hide, to bury.

confectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* conficio, finished, worn out.

confessus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* confiteor, having confessed.

con-ficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, to make ready *or* complete, to finish; *also* to destroy, kill. (cum + facio.)

con-fiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, 2 *v. dep.*, to confess. (cum + fateor.)

con-gredior, -i, -gressus sum, 3 *v. n.*, to meet; *in a hostile sense*, to fight, engage with.

con-iectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* conicio, thrown together.

cōn-icio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to throw, hurl.

con-iūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to swear, swear together, conspire.

cōnor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.*, to try *or* attempt.

con-scendo, -ere, -ndi, -nsum, 3 *v. a.*, to embark, go on board.

consensus, -ūs, *m.*, agreement; omnium consensu, unanimously.

con-sero, -ere, -serui, -sertum, 3 *v. a.*, to unite together; *with* manum, to join hand to hand, to join in battle.

con-sīdo, -ere, -sēdi, -sessum, 3 *v. n.*, to settle down, to encamp.

consilium, -ii, *n.*, a plan, counsel, advice.

con-sisto, -ere, -stiti, -stitum, 3 *v. n.*, to take up a position, make a stand, halt.

conspectus, -ūs, *m.*, sight, presence.

conspectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* conspicio, seen.

con-spicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v. a.*, to look at, perceive, observe.

constantia, -ae, *f.*, firmness, steadfastness.

constituo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to found, build; *also* to settle, determine, appoint.

constitūtus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* constituo, appointed.

con-sto, -āre, -stiti, -stātum, 1 *v. a.*, to establish; *impersonally*, constat, it is fixed, settled, *or* agreed upon.

consul, -is, *m.*, a consul (*one of the two highest magistrates at Rome, chosen annually*).

consulāris, -e, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to* a consul, consular.

con-sulo, -ere, -sului, -sultum, 3 *v. a.*, to consult, ask the advice of.

con-sūmo, -ere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, 3 *v. a.*, to consume, spend.

consumptus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* consūmo; consumptus morbo, cut off by disease.

con-surgo, -ere, -surrexi, -surrectum, 3 *v. n.*, to rise, to rise together.

con-tendo, -ere, -tendi, -tentum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, to hasten *or* hurry.

contentio, -ōnis, *f.*, a quarrel, struggle.

contentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, content, satisfied.

con-terreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, to alarm, terrify, frighten.

continenter, *adv.*, continuously.

contineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2 *v. a.*, to keep back.

con-tingo, -ere, -tigi, -tactum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, to touch; *as an intransitive verb*, to fall to the lot of, to befall.

continuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, successive, continuous.

contrā, *prep.* (*acc*), facing, opposite, against; (*adv.*), on the opposite side, on the other hand, in answer.

con-venio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come together, to assemble, *used impersonally*, convenit *means* an agreement is made, it is agreed.

convictus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* convinco, convicted, found guilty.

con-voco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to call together, summon.

co-orior, -īri, -ortus sum, 4 *v. dep.*, to rise, break out, begin.

cōpia, -ae, *f.*, plenty; *in plur.*, military forces, soldiers.

cōram, *prep.* (*abl.*), in the presence of, before.

corium, -ii. *n.*, skin, hide.

cornū, -ūs, *n.*, a horn.

corōna, -ae, *f.*, a garland *or* crown *given as a prize of bravery.*

corpus, -oris, *n.*, a body, *sometimes* a lifeless body, a corpse.

correptus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* corripio, snatched up.
corvus, -i, *m.*, a raven.
crēber, -bra, -brum, *adj.*, frequent.
crēdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v. a.*, to trust *or* believe.
creo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to make, create, produce.
crepida, -ae, *f.*, a sole, shoe, sandal.
cresco, -ere, crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. n.*, to grow, rise, increase; *of the tide*, to come in.
crīmen, -inis, *n.*, a crime *or* charge.
cruciātus, -ūs, *m.*, torture, torment.
crūs, -ūris, *n.*, a leg.
cubīle, -is, *n.*, a place of rest, couch, bed.
culmen, -inis, *n.*, roof.
culpo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to blame, find fault with.
culter, -tri, *m.*, a knife.
cum, *prep.* (*abl.*), with, together with; *always joined after personal pronouns, e. g.* me-cum.
cum, *conj.*, when, since, although; cum *is used in three senses, the temporal, causal, and concessive.*
cunctans, -antis, *pres. part. of* cunctor, delaying, loitering, lingering.
cunctus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*contracted from* coniunctus), all together, the whole, all.
cupīdo, -inis, *f.*, desire, greed.
cupidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, greedy, desirous, eager.
cupio, -ere, cupīvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 3 *v. a.*, to desire.
cūr, *adv.*, wherefore, why; *also interrog.*, why?
cūra, -ae, *f.*, care.
cūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to take care of.
curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum, 3 *v. n.*, to run.
currus, -ūs, *m.*, a chariot.
cursus, -ūs, *m.*, running, speed, course; cursum tenere, to keep one's course.
custōdio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, to guard.
custōs, -ōdis, *c.*, a guard, guardian, protector.

damnātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* damno, condemned.
damno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to condemn; *often with* capitis, to condemn to death.
damnum, -i, *n.*, harm, loss, damage.
datus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* do, given.
dē, *prep.* (*abl.*), from, concerning, about, down from, out of.
dea, -ae, *f.*, a goddess.
dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a. and n.*, to owe; *with infin.*, to be bound, I ought, must, &c.; *in the pass.*, I am due *or* fated. (de + habeo, to keep from.)
dē-cēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to depart, depart from life, die.
decem, *num. indecl.*, ten.
dēceptus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* decipio, deceived.
dē-cerno, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum, 3 *v. a.*, to decree, decide,

intrust; *of a battle*, to fight it out, fight to a finish.

dē-cido, -ere, -cidi, 3 *v. n.*, to fall, fall off *or* down.

decimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, the tenth.

dē-cipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to deceive.

dēcrētum, -i, *n.*, a decree.

dē-curro, -ere, -cucurri *or* -curri, -cursum, 3 *v. n.*, to run down; *of water*, to flow down.

decus, -oris, *n.*, distinction, honour, grace, glory.

dedi, *perfect tense of* do, I gave.

dēditio, -ōnis, *f.*, surrender.

dē-dūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead down; *of ships*, to launch: *also* to lead away, withdraw *troops*.

dē-fendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to ward off, defend, protect.

dē-fero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, 3 *v. a.*, to bring down, to carry on *a war*, to intrust.

dē-ficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. n.*, to fail, be wanting.

dē-icio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to throw down, to knock down.

deinde, *adv.*, thereupón, then.

dē-lābor, -i, -lapsus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to glide down, to slip down.

dē-lapsus, *perf. part. of* delabor, having slipped.

dēlātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* dēfero, intrusted.

dēleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 *v. a.*, to destroy.

dē-lūsus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* deludo, mocked *or* cheated.

dē-mergo, -ere, -mersi, -mersum, 3 *v. a*, to sink.

dē-migro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to migrate *or* change one's dwelling.

dē-missus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* demitto, sent down.

dē-mitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to send down.

dēmum, *adv.*, at last.

dēnārius, -ii, *m.*, a silver coin of varying value, *generally worth about eight pence.*

dēnique, *adv.*, at last, finally.

dens, -ntis, *m.*, a tooth.

dē-nuntians, -antis, *pres. part. of* denuntio, making known, proving.

dē-nuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to denounce, threaten.

dē-pōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3 *v. a.*, to put *or* set down, *also* to bury; *of money*, to put down *or* stake.

dē-rīdeo, -ēre, -rīsi, -rīsum, 2 *v. a.*, to laugh at, mock.

dē-scendo, -ere, -scendi, -scensum, 3 *v. n.*, to descend, come down.

dē-sero, -ere, -serui, -sertum, 3 *v. a.*, to desert.

dē-sertus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* desero, deserted.

dē-silio, -īre, -silui, -sultum, 4 *v. n.*, to leap down.

dē-sino, -ere, -sii, -situm, 3 *v. n.*, to leave off, cease.

dē-sipiens, -entis, *pres. part. of* desipio, silly, foolish, doting.

dē-sisto, -ere, -stiti, -stitum, 3 *v. n.*, to cease *or* leave off.

dē-spērans, -antis, *pres. part. of* despēro, despairing.
dē-spicio, -ere, -exi, -ectum, 3 *v. a.*, to despise.
dē-spondeo, -ēre, -spondi, -sponsum, 2 *v. a.*, to promise in marriage, betroth.
dē-stino, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to intend.
dē-stituo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to abandon.
dē-stitūtus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* destituo, abandoned.
dē-sum, -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, to fail, lack, be wanting.
dētrimentum, -i, *n.*, loss, damage.
dē-turbo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to knock down.
deus, -i, *m.*, a god.
dē-venio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come down.
dē-vōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to devour.
dē-voveo, -ēre, -vōvi, -vōtum, 2 *v. a.*, to devote one's self to death, to sacrifice one's self.
dexter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, the right, right; *generally* dextra, *fem.*, *agreeing with* manus, the right hand.
dīcens, -entis, *pres. part. of* dīco, saying.
dicio, -ōnis, *f.*, rule, sway, power.
dīco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to say; *in pass.*, dicor, diceris, dicitur, *with nom. and infin.*, I, thou, he, &c., is said.
diēs, -ēī, *m.*, a day (*in sing. fem.*, also of an appointed day).
difficile, *adv.*, with difficulty.
difficilis, -e, *adj.*, difficult.
difficilius, *compar. adv.*, with more difficulty.
digitus, -i, *m.*, a finger.
dignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, worthy (*followed by gen. or abl.*).
dī-lanio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to tear in pieces.
dīligenter, *adv.*, carefully, diligently.
dī-mico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to fight, struggle, contend.
dī-mitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to send away, release, drop.
dīreptus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* diripio, plundered.
dī-ripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, 3 *v. a.*, to plunder.
dīrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dreadful, terrible.
dis-cēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to scatter, separate, depart.
disco, -ere, didici, 3 *v. a.*, to learn.
dis-pliceo, -ēre, -plicui, -plicitum, 2 *v. n.*, to displease.
dis-puto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to discuss.
dis-solvo, -ere, -vi, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to end, break up.
dis-suādeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, 2 *v. a.*, to advise against, dissuade, resist.
diū, *adv.*, for a long time, for a long while; quo diutius, the longer.
dīves, -itis, *adj.*, rich, costly.
dī-vido, -ere, -vīsi, -vīsum, 3 *v. a.*, to divide, separate.
dīvitiae, -arum, *f.*, riches.
dīvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, godlike, divine, *an epithet of the deceased Roman emperors.*

dō, dare, dedi, datum, 1 *v. a.*, to give, cause, grant.
doctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, taught, learned.
dolor, -ōris, *m.*, pain, anger, indignation, wrath.
dolōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cunning, crafty.
dolus, -i, *m.*, craft, strategy.
dominus, -i, *m.*, a lord, master.
domo, -āre, -ui, -itum, 1 *v. a.*, to tame.
domus, -ūs, *f.*, a house ; domum, *acc.*, home.
dōno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to give, present.
dōnum, -i, *n.*, a gift.
dormio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 4 *v. n.*, to sleep.
dōs, dōtis, *f.*, a dowry, gift.
dubito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to doubt.
dubius, -a, -um, *adj.*, doubtful.
ducenti, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, two hundred.
dūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead ; ducere uxorem, to marry a wife.
dulcis, -e, *adj.*, sweet.
dum, *conj.*, while.
duo, -ae, -o, *num. adj.*, two.
duodecim, *card. num.*, twelve.
duodecimus, -a, -um, *ord. num.*, twelfth.
dŭplex, -icis, *adj.*, double.
dūrus, -a, um, *adj.*, hard.
dux, ducis, *m. and f.*, a guide, leader.

ē, *prep.* (*abl.*), out of, from. *See* ex.
ēdi, *perf. of* edo, I eat.
ēdidi, *perf. of* ēdo, I gave forth.
ēditissimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, most lofty *or* conspicuous.
edo, -ere, ēdi, ēsum, 3 *v. a.*, to eat.
ēdo, -ere, ēdidi, ēditum, 3 *v. a.*, to give forth, utter.
ēdūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead forth *or* out.
ēductus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* educo, I lead out.
ef-ficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, to make, accomplish.
ef-fugio, -ere, -fūgi, 3 *v. n. and a.*, to flee away, escape from.
effugium, -ii, *n.*, a refuge, place of refuge, escape.
ego, *pers. pron.*, I.
ē-gredior, -i, -gressus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to go out of, disembark.
ēgregius, -a, -um, *adj.*, distinguished, illustrious.
ēheū, *interj.*, ah ! alas !
ē-icio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to cast *or* drive out, to cast up on shore.
ē-iectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* eicio, cast up.
elementum, -i, *n.*, a first principle, element.
ē-mendo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to correct.
ē-mergo, -ere, -si, -sum, 3 *v. n.*, to arise, emerge.
ē-mitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to utter, emit, to let drop.
ēn, *interj.*, lo ! behold !
enim, *conj.*, for, certainly, indeed.
eo, īre, īvi *or* ii, itum, *v. n.*, to go.
eō, *adv.*, *with words of com-*

parison, by so much; eo plures, the more.
epistola, -ae, *f.*, a letter.
eques, -itis, *m.*, a horseman, knight; *in pl.*, cavalry.
equitātus, -ūs, *m.*, cavalry, horse-soldiers.
equus, -i, *m.*, a horse.
ērectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* erigo, straight, upright.
ergō, *adv.*, therefore, consequently.
ē-ripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, 3 *v. a.*, to snatch out *or* away.
erro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to wander; *also* to err, make a mistake.
error, -ōris, *m.*, a mistake.
etiam (et + iam), *conj.*, also, even.
ē-vādo, -ere, -vāsi, -vāsum, 3 *v. n.*, to escape, make one's way, arrive.
ē-venio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come out, turn out, happen.
ē-verto, -ere, -verti, -versum, 3 *v. a.*, to overthrow, ruin, destroy utterly.
ē-volo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to fly out, to flee.
ex *or* **ē**, *prep.* (*abl.*), (ex *always before vowels, and elsewhere more common than* e), out of, from.
exanimis, -e, *adj.*, lifeless.
ex-ardeo, -ēre, -rsi, -rsum, 2 *v. n.*, to burn, blaze.
excellentissimus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.*, most distinguished.
ex-cio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -ĭtum, 4 *v. a.*, to call out, to rouse.
ex-cipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to take *or* pick up; *with* imperium, to succeed to the throne.
ex-cito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to call up, to rouse.
exemplum, -i, *n.*, an example, pattern, model.
ex-eo, -īre, -ii, -itum, 4 *v. n.*, to go out, leave.
exercitus, -ūs, *m.*, a trained body of men, an army.
exitus, -ūs, *m.*, a way out, end, conclusion, result.
ex-pedio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum (pes), 4 *v. a.*, to set free, make ready, prepare.
ex-pergiscor, -i, experrectus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to arouse, wake up.
ex-perior, -īri, -pertus sum, 4 *v. dep. a.*, to try, prove, put to the test.
experrectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* expergiscor, awakened, aroused.
ex-plico, -āre, -āvi *and* -ui, -ātum *and* -itum, 1 *v. a.*, to unfold, spread out.
ex-pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to take by assault, storm, capture.
ex-scindo, -ere, -idi, -issum, 3 *v. a.*, to extirpate, destroy.
ex-sequor, -ī, -cūtus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to follow out, carry out, perform.
ex-specto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, to look out for, to wait.
exstinctus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* exstinguo, extinct.
ex-stinguo, -ere, -nxi, -nctum,

3 *v. a.*, to put out, kill, destroy.
extemplō, *adv.*, immediately.
externus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strange, foreign.
extrā, *prep.* (*acc.*), outside of, without, beyond.
ex-traho, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to drag *or* pull out.
extrēmus, -a, -um, *sup. adj. of* exterus, extreme, utmost, at the end of.

fābula, -ae, *f.*, a narrative, story.
facētus, -a, -um, *adj.*, witty, humorous.
facile, *adv.*, easily.
facilis, -e, *adj.*, easy.
facillimus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.*, most *or* very easy.
facio, -ere, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.*, to make *or* do; *with a double object*, to make a thing into something, appoint.
factū, *supine of* facio, to be done.
fāgus, -i, *f.*, a beech-tree.
fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsum, 3 *v. a.*, to deceive.
falsus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* fallo, deceived, false.
fāma, -ae, *f.*, report, rumour; *personified*, Fama, the goddess of rumour, Fame.
famēs, -is, *f.*, hunger.
familiāris, -e, *adj.*, household, domestic; res familiaris, family affairs, property.
fatīgātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* fatigo, tired.
fatīgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to weary, tire.
fātum, -i, *n.*, destiny, fate; *in pl.*, the Fates.
faux, -cis, *f.* (*sing. not found except in abl.*, fauce), throat, jaws.
fēlēs, -is, *f.*, a cat.
fēlīcior, -us, *comp. adj.*, more happy *or* fortunate.
fēlīcitas, -ātis, *f.*, happiness, luck.
fēlix, -īcis, *adj.*, happy, lucky.
fenēstra, -ae, *f.*, a window.
fera, -ae, *f.* (bestia *understood*), a wild beast *or* animal.
ferē, *adv.*, almost, nearly, about.
fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, *v. a.*, to bear, bring, carry; *in pass.*, fertur, it is said, they say.
ferox, -ōcis, *adj.*, fierce, wild.
ferrum, -ī, *n.*, iron, a sword.
fessus, -a, -um, *adj.*, weary, tired.
fidēlis, -e, *adj.*, faithful.
fidēs, -ei, *f.*, trust, faith, confidence.
fīdūcia, -ae, *f.*, trust, confidence.
fīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, faithful.
fierī, *pres. inf. of* fīo, to be made.
fīgo, -ere, -xi, -xum, 3 *v. a.*, to fix, pierce.
fīlia, -ae, *f.*, a daughter.
fīlius, -ii *or* -ī, *m.*, a son.
fīlum, -i, *n.*, a thread, wire.
fīnis, -is, *m.*, the end; *in pl.*, boundaries, territory, land.
fīnitimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, neighbouring; *as subs.*, fīnitimi, -ōrum, the neighbours.

fīnītus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* finio, finished, appointed.
fīo, *pres. pass. of* facio, I become *or* am made.
firmiter, *adv.*, firmly.
fixus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* figo, fixed.
flamma, -ae, *f.*, flame, fire.
flecto, -ere, flexi, flexum, 3 *v. a.*, to bend, curve, bow down.
flens, -entis, *pres. part. of* fleo, weeping.
flo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to blow.
flōreo, -ēre, flōrui, 2 *v. n.*, to flourish, prosper.
flūmen, -inis, *n.*, a river.
fluvius, -ii, *m.*, a river (*not so common a word as* flumen; *not found in Caesar, though* flumen *is found several hundred times*).
fodio, -ere, fōdi, fossum, 3 *v. a.*, to dig.
foedus, -eris, *n.*, a treaty, alliance.
foras, *adv.*, out of doors.
fore, *fut. infin. of* sum, to be about to be.
forma, -ae, *f.*, shape, beauty.
forte, *adv.*, by chance.
fortis, -e, *adj.*, brave.
fortissimē, *sup. adv.*, most bravely.
fortiter, *adv.*, bravely.
fortitūdo, -inis, *f.*, courage.
fortūna, -ae, *f.*, fortune, luck.
forum, -i, *n.*, a public-place, market-place, forum; in foro esse, to be in the forum, *i. e.* take part in public affairs.
fossa, -ae, *f.* (fodio, to dig), a ditch, trench.
foveo, -ēre, fōvi, fōtum, 2 *v. a.*, to cherish, look after, be kind to.
fractus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* frango, broken.
fragor, -ōris, *m.*, a din, noise.
frango, -ere, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a.*, to break.
frāter, -tris, *m.*, a brother.
fraus, -dis, *f.*, a trick, fraud, strategy, cunning.
frēgi, *perf. tense of* frango.
fretum, -i, *n.*, a narrow sea, strait.
frīgidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cold.
frīgus, -oris. *n.*, cold, frost.
frons, -tis, *f*, a brow, forehead.
frons, -dis, *f.*, a leaf.
frūgēs, -um, *f.*, fruits of the earth, crop (*the sing. nom.* frux *or* frugis *is rarely found*).
frūmentum, -i, *n.*, corn, grain.
frustrā, *adv.*, in vain.
frustum, -i, *n.*, a small piece, crumb.
fuga, -ae, *f.*, flight, exile.
fugātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* fugo, banished.
fugio, -ere, fūgi, fugitum, 3 *v. n.*, to fly, flee, escape.
fugo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to put to flight, rout.
functus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* fungor, having performed.
fundo, -ere, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a.*, to pour, pour out, rout, scatter.
fundus, -i, *m.*, a farm.
fungor, -i, functus sum (*abl.*), 3 *v. dep.*, to perform.
fūnis, -is, *m.*, a rope.

fūnus, -eris, *n.*, death, funeral.
furens, -entis, *adj.*, mad, raging.
furor, -ōris, *m.*, madness, rage.
furtum, -i, *n.*, theft, robbery.
fustis, -is, *m.*, a cudgel, staff, club.
fūsus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* fundo, scattered, routed.
futūrus, -a, -um, *fut. part. of* sum, about to be.

galea, -ae, *f.*, a helmet.
gallīna, -ae, *f.*, a hen.
gaudeo, -ēre, gāvīsus sum, 2 *v. semi-dep. n.*, to rejoice, be glad.
gaudium, -ii, *n.*, joy.
gāvīsus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* gaudeo, having rejoiced.
gelidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cold.
geminus, -a, -um, *adj.*, paired, double, a pair of, two.
gemmeus, -a, -um, *adj.*, adorned, shining, glittering.
gener, -i, *m.*, a son-in-law.
gens, gentis, *f.*, a race, people.
genus, -eris, *n.*, origin, race, kind.
gero, -ere, gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a.*, to bear, carry on *or* wage war; se gero, to behave oneself; *in pass.*, to be carried on *or* go on.
gesto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to bear, carry, wear.
glaciēs, -ēi, *f.*, ice.
gladius, -iī, *m.*, a sword.
glōria, -ae, *f.*, glory, fame.
gradus, -ūs, *m.*, a step.
grandis, -e, *adj.*, large, huge.
grātia, -ae, *f.*, influence, popularity; *abl.*, gratiā, for the purpose of.
grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasing, agreeable, dear.
gravis, -e, *adj.*, heavy, weighty, severe, serious.
graviter, *adv. of* gravis, deeply, severely, heavily; *comp.* gravius; *sup.* gravissime.
gutta, -ae, *f.*, a drop.

habeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, to have, hold, keep, treat; bene se habere, to be well; *in pass. sometimes*, to be considered.
habito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, to live, dwell, inhabit.
hasta, -ae, *f.*, a spear.
haud, *adv.*, not at all, by no means, not.
haudquāquam, *adv.*, by no means.
haurio, -īre, hausi, haustum, 4 *v. a.*, to drain, exhaust.
hēī, *interj.*, ah! woe! *with* mihi, ah me! woe is me!
hērclē, *voc. of* Hercules, *used as an oath*, by Hercules!
hēres, -ēdis, *com.*, an heir.
hīc, *adv.*, here.
hīc, haec, hōc, *pron. demons.*, this.
hiems, -emis, *f.*, winter.
hinc, *adv.*, from this place *or* from this time, hence.
hircus, -i, *m.*, a he-goat.
hirundo, -inis, *f.*, a swallow.
historia, -ae, *f.*, a history, story.
hodiē, *adv.* (hoc + die), today.
homo, -inis, *com.*, a human being, man.

honor, -ōris, *m.*, honour, office, post.
hōra, -ae, *f.*, an hour.
horridus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rough, uncultivated, uncivilized.
hortus, -i, *m.*, a garden.
hospes, -itis, *m.*, a guest, host, stranger.
hostīlis, -e, *adj.*, hostile.
hostis, -is, *com.*, an enemy.
hūc, *adv.*, hither; **huc illuc**, hither and thither.
huiusmodi, *adv.*, of this kind, such.
humo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to cover with earth, bury.
humus, -i, *f.*, ground; humi, on the ground (*an old locative*).

iacens, -entis, *pres. part. of* iaceo, lying on the ground, prostrate.
iaceo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. n.*, to lie down, lie dead, have fallen.
iam, *adv.*, now, already, soon; non iam *and* nec iam, no longer; iam ante, for a long time before.
ibĭ, *adv.*, in that place, there.
īco, -ere, īci, ictum, 3 *v. a.*, to strike.
ictus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* ico, struck.
īdem, eadem, idem, *pron.*, the same; *where two predicates are referred to the same subject*, at the same time, likewise.
idōneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable.
Īdūs, -uum, *f. pl.*, the Ides, *one of the three days in each month, from which the other days were reckoned in the Roman calendar; it fell upon the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; upon the thirteenth day in the other months.*
ierat, *pluperf. of* eo, I go.
igitur, *conj.*, therefore, then.
ignāvia, -ae, *f.*, cowardice, idleness.
ignis, -is, *m.*, fire (*abl. usually* igni).
ignōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, not to know, to be ignorant of.
ille, illa, illud, *pron. demons.*, that, he, she, it; *to indicate a well-known object*, the well-known, famous.
illūc, *adv.*, to that place, thither.
illustris, -e, *adj.*, famous, distinguished.
imāgo, -inis, *f.*, the representation, copy, likeness; *also* a bust, picture.
imitor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. a.*, to imitate, copy.
immemor, -oris, *adj.*, unmindful, forgetful.
im-mitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to send down, drop, lower.
immo, *adv.* (*contradicts or qualifies what precedes; often used with* vero), on the contrary, by no means, *or* yes indeed, by all means.
immortālis, -e, *adj.*, immortal.
impedīmentum, -i, *n.*, a hindrance.
imperātor, -ōris, *m.*, a commander, general, emperor.

imperium, -ii, *n.*, a command, control, empire, sovereignty.

im-petro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to obtain, procure (*especially by asking*).

impetus, -ūs, *m.*, an attack, rush.

im-pōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3 *v. a.*, to place upon, put upon.

improbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wicked, cruel.

imprūdenter, *adv.*, imprudently, inadvertently, unintentionally.

impūnē, *adv.*, with impunity, safely, without fear of punishment.

in, *prep.* (1) *with abl.*, in *or* on, in the case of; (2) *with acc.*, into, against, to, towards.

in-cendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to set on fire.

in-cido, -ere, -cidi, -cāsum, 3 *v. n.*, to fall into.

in-cipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to begin, commence.

in-cito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to urge on, incite.

in-clino, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to bend, incline, turn.

inclitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, famous.

incola, -ae, *com.*, an inhabitant.

incolumis, -e, *adj.*, safe, sound, uninjured.

incommodum, -i, *n.*, loss, damage, hurt.

inconsultē, *adv.*, indiscreetly.

in-crepo, -āre, -ui, -itum, 1 *v. a.*, to find fault with, blame, chide.

incultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, untilled, uncultivated, uncivilized.

in-dīco, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, 3 *v. a.*, to publish, proclaim; bellum indicere, to declare war against.

indignātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* indignor, angry, indignant.

indignē, *adv.*, unworthily, undeservedly.

indignor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. a.*, to be indignant *or* angry.

in-duo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to put on, clothe, dress.

indūstria, -ae, *f.*, diligence, industry; de industria, on purpose.

indūtus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* induo, clad *or* clothed.

in-eo, -īre, -īvi *or* **-ii, -itum,** 4 *v. n.*, to enter upon *or* into.

inermis, -e, *adj.*, unarmed.

infans, -antis, *m. or f.*, a young child, an infant.

infēlix, -īcis, *adj.*, unhappy, unfortunate.

in-fero, -ferre, -tuli, illātum, *v. a.*, to carry *or* bring into; bellum inferre, to make war upon, wage war against.

in-festo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to disturb, molest, infest.

infestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hostile.

infīnītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, boundless, immense.

infrā, *adv.*, below, lower down.

infrendens, -entis, *pres. part. of* infrendeo, gnashing the teeth.

ingenium, -ii, *n.*, ability, character, inclination.

ingens, -entis, *adj.*, immense, huge.

in-gredior, -ī, -gressus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to step into, advance.

īn-icio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to bring into, inspire.

inimīcitia, -ae, *f.*, enmity, hostility.

inimīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hostile.

inīquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unequal, unfair, disadvantageous.

iniūria, -ae, *f.*, injury, wrong, insult.

inopia, -ae, *f.*, want, scarcity.

inopīnans, -antis, *adj.*, not expecting, unaware.

inquam, 3 *v. defect.*, I say.

inquit, 3 *v. defect.*, he says *or* said.

inscius, -a, -um, *adj.*, not knowing, ignorant, unconscious.

in-sequor, -ī, -secūtus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to follow up *or* after, to pursue.

insertus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* insero, fixed *or* inserted.

in-sideo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 *v. n.*, to sit upon, to alight upon.

insidiae, -ārum, *f.*, ambush, plot, snare.

insignis, -e, *adj.*, illustrious, distinguished.

in-silio, -īre, -silui, -sultum, 4 *v. n.*, to jump upon, to mount.

in-sisto, -ere, -stiti, 3 *v. n.*, to follow up, pursue.

inspiciendus, -a, -um, *gerundive*, to be looked at.

instituo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to institute, set up, determine.

instructus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* instruo, trained, drawn up, disciplined.

in-struo, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to set in order, draw up in battle array.

insula, -ae, *f.*, an island.

insuper, *conj.*, over and above, in addition, besides.

integer, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, whole, untouched, unwounded.

intelligo, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to understand.

inter, *prep.* (*acc.*), between *or* among.

inter-dīco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to forbid, interdict, forbid the use *or* management of.

interdiu, *adv.*, during the day, in the daytime.

intereā, *adv*, in the meantime, meanwhile.

inter-eo, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum, 4 *v. n.*, to perish, die.

interfectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* interficio, slain, killed.

inter-ficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, to kill, slay.

inter-iaceo, -ēre, 2 *v. n. and a.*, to lie between.

interim, *adv.*, in the meantime.

inter-imo, -ere, -ēmi, -emtum *or* -emptum, 3 *v. a.*, to cut off, destroy, kill.

interpres, -etis, *com.*, an interpreter.

inter-rogo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to ask, question.
intervallum, -i, *n.*, space between, interval, distance.
inter-veniens, -entis, *pres. part. of* intervenio, coming between, intervening.
intrā, *adv.*, within.
intro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to go into, enter.
intuens, -entis, *pres. part. of* intueor, looking at, watching.
in-tueor, -ēri, -itus sum, 2 *v. dep. a.*, to look at, observe, protect.
intus, *adv.*, inside, within.
in-undo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to inundate, flood.
inūsitātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unusual, uncommon.
inūtilis, -e, *adj.*, useless.
in-vādo, -ere, -vāsi, -vāsum, 1 *v. a.*, to invade, attack.
in-venio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 3 *v. a.*, to come upon, find.
in-vestīgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to investigate, discover.
in-victus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unconquered, invincible.
invidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, envious.
inviolātē, *adv.*, inviolably, without harm.
inviolātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unharmed, inviolate.
in-vīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to invite.
iocosus, -a, -um, *adj.*, jocose, humorous.
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *pron. demons.*, he himself, self, *and* herself, itself.
īra, -ae, *f.*, anger.
īrascor, -ī, -ātus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to be angry, be in a rage.
īrātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* irascor, angry, furious.
īre, *pres. infin. of* eo, I go.
irritus, -a, -um, *adj.*, useless, fruitless.
ir-ruo, -ere, -ui, 3 *v. n.*, to rush into.
is, ea, id, *pron. demons.*, he, she, it, this *or* that.
ita, *adv.*, in this manner, so, thus, as follows, to such a degree, so much.
itaque, *conj.*, and so, and thus, accordingly, therefore.
iter, itineris, *n.*, a going, a journey, a road.
iterum, *adv.*, again, a second time, once more.
itineris. *See* iter.
iubeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, 2 *v. a.*, to bid, order.
iūdex, -icis, *c.*, a judge.
iūdicium, -ii, *n.*, judgement.
iūdico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to judge, determine.
iugum, -i, *n.*, a yoke (*the symbol of humiliation, two upright spears fixed in the ground and a third laid across them*), a ridge of mountains.
iunctus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* iungo, joined, fastened; naves iunctae, a bridge of boats.
iuncus, -i, *m.*, a rush.
iungo, -ere, -nxi, -nctum, 3 *v. a.*, to join, fasten.
iūnior, -ōris, *comp. adj.*, younger, a young man.
iūs, iūris, *n.*, law, right; *abl.*, iure, lawfully, rightly.
iusiurandum, iurisiurandi, *n.*, an oath.
iuvenīlis, -e, *adj.*, youthful.

iuvenis, -is, *adj.*, young; *as subs.*, iuvenis, -is, *com.*, a young man.
iuxtā, *adv.*, near by, close.

labor, -ōris, *m.*, labour, work, task.
lābor, -ī, lapsus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to glide, slip.
labōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to labour, work, strive.
lāc, lactis, *n.*, milk.
lacer, -era, -erum, *adj.*, torn, ragged.
lacrima, -ae, *f.*, a tear.
lacrimo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n. and dep.*; lacrimor, -āri, to cry, shed tears.
lacus, -ūs, *m.*, a lake.
laedo, -ere, laesi, laesum, 3 *v. a.*, to hurt, injure.
laesus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* laedo, hurt, injured.
laetē, *adv.*, joyfully, gladly.
laetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, glad, joyful.
laevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, left, on the left side.
lāniger, -a, -um, *adj.*, woolly; *as subs.*, the woolly one, the lamb.
lapis, -idis, *m.*, a stone.
lapsus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* labor, having slipped.
laqueus, -i, *m.*, a noose, a trap, snare.
latĕbra, -ae, *f.*, a lurking-place, hole.
latens, -entis, *pres. part. of* lateo, hiding, lying hid.
lateo, -ēre, -ui, 2 *v. n.*, to lurk, lie hid.
lātrātus, -ūs, *m.*, bark, barking.
lătro, -ōnis, *m.*, a robber.
lātro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to bark.
laudo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to praise.
lavo, -āre, lāvi, lōtum, lautum *and* lavātum, 1 *v. a.*, to wash; *in pass.*, to bathe.
lectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* lego, chosen, selected.
lectus, -i, *m.*, a couch, bed.
lēgātus, -i, *m.*, a legate, ambassador, *also* a lieutenant, deputy.
legio, -ōnis, *f.*, a legion, *generally consisting of about* 5,000 *soldiers*.
lēniter, *adv.*, gently, softly.
leō, -ōnis, *m.*, a lion.
lepus, -oris, *m.*, a hare.
levo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to lift up, raise.
lex, lēgis, *f.*, law.
līber, -era, -erum, *adj.*, free.
liber, -bri, *m.*, a book.
līberālissimus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.*, most liberal.
līberi, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, children.
lībero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to liberate, set free.
lībertus, -i, *m.*, a freedman.
licet, -ēre, -uit, 2 *v. impers.*, it is allowed *or* permitted.
lictor, -ōris, *m.*, a lictor, *i. e.* a magistrate's attendant.
ligneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, made of wood, wooden.
lignum, -i, *n.*, wood, a log of wood.
līs, lītis, *f.*, a strife, dispute, quarrel.
litterae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, a letter, epistle, literature, letters.
litus, -oris, *n.*, sea-shore, beach.
loculi, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, a purse.

locus, -i, *m.* (*pl.*, loci *and* loca), a place, ground, territory.
longē, *adv.*, a long way, far, by far.
longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.
loquor, -ī, locūtus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to say, speak.
lōrīca, -ae, *f.*, a leather cuirass *or* corselet, breastplate.
luctus, -ūs, *m.*, grief, mourning.
lūdus, -i, *m.*, a school; *in pl.*, public games, shows.
lūgeo, -ēre, luxi, luctum, 2 *v. n.*, to mourn, grieve, lament.
lūpus, -i, *m.*, a wolf.
luscinius, -ii, *m.*, a nightingale.
lustrātio, -ōnis, *f.*, a review.
lustro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to review an army.
lūx, lūcis, *f.*, light; prima luce, at early dawn.
luxuriōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, luxurious, extravagant.

macula, -ae, *f.*, a mesh in a net.
maestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sad, sorrowing.
magis, *comp. adv.*, more, rather.
magister, -tri, *m.*, a master, teacher.
magnanimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high-minded, generous, magnanimous.
magnificus, -a, -um, *adj.*, magnificent, splendid.
magnitūdo, -inis, *f.*, size, immense size.
magnoperē, *positive adv. of* magnus, greatly.
magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great, large, noble.
māior, -ōris, *comp. adj. of* magnus, greater; *as subs.*, māiōres, -um, ancestors.
male, *adv. of* malus, badly, ill.
male-dīco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to speak ill of, abuse, slander.
mālo, malle, mālui, *v. irreg.*, to prefer, wish rather.
mālus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wicked, bad, evil.
mando, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to commit, consign; semen mandare, to sow seed.
manē, *pres. imperat. of* maneo, remain thou.
mānē, *indecl. n.*, in the morning.
maneo, -ēre, mansi, mansum, 2 *v. n.*, to remain, stay, last, continue.
Mānēs, -ium, *m.*, *the deified souls of the departed*, shades, Manes, *often accompanied by the word* di, gods).
manus, -ūs, *f.*, a hand, *also* a handful of troops, a band; manu fortis, brave in action.
mare, -is, *n.*, the sea.
margo, -inis, *m. and f.*, an edge, brink, margin.
maritimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to the sea, maritime.
Mars, Martis, *m.*, the god of war; *hence used for war itself*; aequo Marte, on equal terms, with equal advantage.
māter, -tris, *f.*, a mother.

maximus, -a, -um, *sup. adj. of* magnus, greatest.
medicus, -i, *m.*, a physician, doctor.
meditor, -āri, -ātus sum, I *v. dep. a.*, to meditate, think about, form a plan, intend, plot.
medius, -a, -um, *adj.*, middle, midst of
mel, mellis, *n.*, honey.
melior, -ōris, *adj. comp. of* bonus, better.
melos, -i, *n.*, a tune, air, song, melody.
memoria, -ae, *f.*, memory, recollection, mention.
mens, mentis, *f.*, the mind.
mensis, -is, *m.*, a month.
mereo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, *and* mereor, -ēri, meritus sum, 2 *v. dep.*, to deserve.
mergo, -ere, -rsi, -rsum, 3 *v. a.*, to drown.
merīdies, -ēi, *m.*, the south.
meritō, *adv.*, deservedly.
meritum, -ī, *n.*, desert, service, kindness.
messis, -is, *f.*, harvest, crop.
metuo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to fear.
meus, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, my, mine; *masc. voc.*, mi.
mĭgro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. n.*, to migrate, depart.
miles, -itis, *com.*, a soldier.
mīlia, *pl. of* mille, thousands.
mīlitāris, -e, *adj.*, military, warlike.
mille, *indecl. num. adj.*, a thousand.
milvus, -i, *m.*, a bird of prey, a kite.
minimus, -a, -um, *sup. adj. of* parvus, least, smallest.
minister, -tri, *m.*, a servant, attendant.
mīnor, -āri, -ātus sum, I *v. dep. a.*, to threaten.
minor, -ōris, *comp. adj. of* parvus, smaller.
minus, *comp. adv*, less.
mīrābilis, -e, *adj.*, wonderful.
mīrans, -antis, *pres. part. of* mīror, wondering.
mīrātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* miror, having admired *or* being astonished at.
mīrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wonderful.
miser, -a, -um, *adj.*, wretched, poor, unhappy.
missus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* mitto, sent *or* having been sent.
mitto, -ere, mīsi, missum, 3 *v. a.*, to send.
moderātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, with moderation, moderate.
modo, *adv.*, only, lately.
modus, -i, *m.*, a way, manner, method, limit.
moenia, -ium, *n.*, defensive *or* city walls.
mōlēs, -is, *f.*, a massive structure, dam, mole.
moneo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, to warn, advise.
mons, -tis, *m.*, a mountain.
monstro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to show, point out.
monstrum, -i, *n.*, a large beast, monster.
monumentum, -i, *n.*, a memorial, monument.
mora, -ae, *f.*, delay; nec

mora (est *understood*), without delay.
morbus, -i, *m.*, disease, illness.
mordeo, -ēre, momordi, morsum, 2 *v. a.*, to bite.
moriens, -entis, *pres. part. of* morior, dying.
morior, mori, mortuus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to die.
moror, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. n.*, to delay.
mors, -tis, *f.*, death.
mortālis, -e, *adj.*, mortal.
mortuus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* morior, dead.
mos, mōris, *m.*, a custom; *abl.* more, according to custom.
mōtus, -ūs, *m.*, motion, movement.
mōtus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* moveo, moved *or* having been moved.
moveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *v. a.*, to move, stir up, excite.
mōx, *adv.*, soon, directly.
mulier, -eris, *f.*, a woman, wife.
mūltitūdo, -inis, *f.*, a large number, multitude.
multō, *adv. of* multus, by much, a great deal; haud ita *or* nec multo post, not long after.
multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much; *the neuter* multum *is often followed by a partitive genitive, as* multum cibi *or* pecuniae, much food *or* money.
mundus, -i, *m.*, the world.
mūnicipium, -ii, *n.*, a free *or* municipal town (*having Roman citizenship, but keeping its own laws*).
mūnio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, to build a wall round, to fortify.
mūnītus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* munio, fortified.
mūrus, -i, *m.*, a wall.
mūs, mūris, *com.*, a mouse.
mūtātio, -ōnis, *f.*, a change, reversal, alteration.
mūto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to change; *in pass.*, to be changed, to change (*intrans.*).
mūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dumb, silent, mute.

nactus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* nanciscor, having obtained.
nam, *conj.*, for, now.
nanciscor, -sci, nactus *and* nanctus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to obtain.
nascor, -sci, nātus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to be born.
nātio, -ōnis, *f.*, a nation, race.
nāto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to swim.
nātūra, -ae, *f.*, nature, natural gift *or* quality.
nātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of dep.* nascor, born.
nauta, -ae, *m.*, a sailor.
nāvālis, -e, *adj.*, naval.
nāvigandum, -i, *n.*, *gerund of* navigo, sailing.
nāvigātio, -ōnis, *f.*, sailing, navigation.
nāvis, -is, *f.*, a ship.
ne, *interrog. and enclitic particle; it simply asks a question, without implying that a negative or positive answer is expected, as* videsne, do you see?
nē, *conj.*, not, lest; *used in*

prose with 2nd pers. perf. subj., to express a prohibition, as ne moveris, do not move; *also with 1st and 3rd persons of the pres. subj., as* ne moriamur, let us not die.

nec, *conj. for* neque, neither, nor.

necesse, *neut. adj.*, necessary, needful.

nefās, *n. indecl.*, an impious *or* wicked deed, sin, crime.

neglego, -ere, -exi, -ectum, 3 *v. a.*, to neglect, disregard.

nego, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to say no, deny.

negōtium, -ii, *n.*, a business, work, task.

nēmo, *gen.* nullīus, nobody, no one.

nempĕ, *conj.*, without doubt, to be sure, certainly.

nepōs, -ōtis, *m.*, a grandson.

nēquāquam, *adv.*, by no means, not at all.

neque *or* nec (*used indifferently before vowels and consonants*), *conj.*, and not, also not; neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), neither . . . nor.

nīdus, -i, *m.*, a nest.

niger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, dark, black.

nihil, *n. indecl.*, nothing.

nīl, *n. indecl.*, *contracted for* nihil, nothing.

nisi, *conj.*, if not, unless, except; nil nisi, nothing but.

nīsus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* nitor, having striven or climbed.

nitidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fat, sleek.

nītor, -i, nīsus *or* nixus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to strike, exert oneself, to climb.

nitor, -ōris, *m.*, brightness, splendour.

nix, nivis, *f.*, snow.

nixus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* nitor, having striven.

nōbilis, -e, *adj.*, celebrated, renowned, high-born, noble.

noctū, *old abl. from* nox, by night, during the night.

noctua, -ae, *f.*, an owl.

nocturnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, nightly, during the night, nocturnal.

nōlī, *2nd pers. pres. imperat. of* nolo, *used as a polite form of expressing a* prohibition, *as* noli venire, do not come.

nōlo, nolle, nōlui, *v. irreg.*, to be unwilling, to refuse, not to wish.

nōmen, -inis, *n.*, a name.

nōmino, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to call by name, to name, to call.

nōn, *adv.*, not.

nōnāgēsimus, -a, -um, *adj. ord.*, the ninetieth.

nondum, *adv.*, not yet.

nonne, *adv.*, *the interrog. form of* non, *expecting an affirmative answer*, not?

non-nullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, some, several.

non-nunquam, *adv.*, sometimes.

nōs, *pron.*, *pl. of* ego, we; *sometimes strengthened by the suffix* -met, nosmet, we ourselves.

noto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to observe, point out.

notus, -i, *m.*, the south wind.
novem, *num. adj. card.*, nine.
novissimus, -a, -um, *adj. sup. of* novus, latest, last.
novus, -a, -um, *adj.*, nĕw, early, strange.
nōx, noctis, *f.*, night, darkness.
nūdus, -a, -um, *adj*, bare, naked.
nullus, -a, -um, *adj*, none, not any.
num, *adv.*, *an interrog. particle expecting a negative answer.*
numerus, -i, *m.*, a number.
nunc, *adv.*, now, as it is, at present.
nunquam, *adv.*, never.
nuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to announce, report, send news.
nuntius, -ii, *m.*, news, messenger.
nūper, *adv.*, lately.
nus-quam, *adv.*, nowhere.

ob, *prep.* (*acc.*), on account of, by reason of, because of.
ob-eo, -īre, -īvi *and* -ii, -itum, 4 *v. a.*, to meet; *hence* mortem obire, to die; pericula obire, to undergo dangers.
obnoxius, -a, -um, *adj.*, liable to, exposed to.
obses, -idis, *com.*, a hostage.
ob-sideo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 *v. a.*, to besiege, invest.
ob-tineo, -ēre, -tinui, -tentum, 2 *v. a.*, to take hold of, to hold; *also* to keep, maintain.
obviam, *adv.*, in the way; *hence with verbs of motion like* eo, venio, *and also with* **fio**, towards, against, to meet.
oc-cīdo, -ere, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3 *v. a.* (ob + caedo, to kill), to strike down, slay, destroy.
occultus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* occulo, hidden; *hence* in occulto, in hiding, in secret.
oc-cupo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.* (ob + capio), to take hold of, seize, occupy; *also followed by an infin.*, to be the first to do a thing, to hasten to do.
ōceanus, -i, *m.*, the ocean.
octāvus, -a, -um, *ord. adj.*, the eighth.
octingenti, -ae, -a, *card. num. adj.*, eight hundred.
octo, *card. num. adj.*, eight.
octōginta, *card. num. adj.*, eighty.
oculus, -i, *m.*, an eye.
ōdi, -isse, *v. a. defect.*, to hate.
officium, -ii, *n.*, duty.
ōlim, *adv*, formerly, once upon a time, once.
ōmen, -inis, *n.*, a sign, token, omen.
omnīno, *adv.*, at all, wholly, altogether.
omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, every; *also* the whole, every, all; *in pl.*, omnia, all things.
opem, -is, *f.*; *in sing*, aid, help, power; *in pl.*, wealth, resources (*no nom. sing.*).
opīnor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. a*, to think, be of opinion, believe.
oportet, -ēre, -uit, 2 *v. impers.*, it is necessary, needful, it behoves, one ought *or* must.
oppidum, -i, *n.*, a town.

op-pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to attack, besiege, storm.

optimus, -a, -um, *sup. adj. of* bonus, best.

opto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to wish, desire.

opulentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rich, wealthy, prosperous.

opus, -eris, *n.*, a work, labour; *in nom. and acc.*, need, necessity; *so* opus est, it is necessary; quid opus est? what need is there?

orbis, -is, *m.*, *anything circular; hence* orbis terrarum *or* orbis *alone*, the circle of the world, the world (*regarded as a circular plane by the ancients*).

ordino, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to order, set in order.

ordo, -inis, *m.*, a row, order, line, rank.

oriens, -entis, *pres. part. of* orior, rising; *hence* oriens (sol *understood*), the rising sun, the east.

orior, -īri, ortus sum, 4 *v. dep. n.*, to rise, spring, descend from.

ōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to beseech, implore.

ortus, -ūs, *m.*, birth, origin.

ortus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* orior, risen, sprung from, descended.

ōs, ōris, *n.*, a mouth, face.

ōs-culor, -āri, -ātus sum, I *v. dep. a.*, to kiss.

os-tendo, -ere, -di, -sum *and* -tum, 3 *v. a.*, to show, exhibit, display.

ovis, -is, *f.*, a sheep.

paene, *adv.*, almost.

palātium, -ii, *n.*, a palace.

pallium, -ii, *n.*, a cloak.

palūdāmentum, -i, *n.*, a military cloak, soldier's cloak.

pālus, -i, *m.*, a stake, prop.

palūs, -ūdis, *f.*, a marsh, swamp.

pānis, -is, *m.*, bread, a loaf.

pannus, -i, *m.*, a cloth, a garment, a rag.

pāpilio, -ōnis, *m.*, a butterfly.

pār, paris, *adj.*, equal to, a match for, suitable, proper, befitting.

parco, -ere, peperci, parsum, 3 *v. n. and a.*, to spare.

parcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sparing, thrifty.

parens, -entis, *m. and f.*, a parent, father *or* mother.

pāreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. n.*, to obey.

pariter, *adv.*, equally, alike, as well.

paro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to prepare, make ready; parate vos, make yourselves ready.

pars, partis, *f.*, a part, share; in omnes partes, in all directions; cuique suas partes, *after verb*, to each his own part *or* special quality.

parsimōnia, -ae, *f.*, frugality, thrift, sparingness.

partitio, -ōnis, *f.*, a division.

parum, *subst. indecl. and adv.*, too little, not enough.

parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small.

pasco, -ere, pāvi, pastum, 3 *v. a.*, to feed.

passus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* patior, having suffered.

pastor, -ōris, *m.*, a shepherd.

pater, -tris, *m.*, a father.
patior, -ī, passus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to suffer, endure, allow, permit.
pătria, -ae, *f.*, a fatherland, country.
paucus, -a, -um, *adj.*, few.
paulō, *adv.*, for a short time; paulo post, a short time after.
paulum, *adv.*, a little, for a short time.
pauper, -eris, *adj.*, poor, needy.
pavidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, frightened.
pāvo, -ōnis, *m.*, a peacock.
pavor, -ōris, *m.*, panic, fright, alarm.
pāx, pācis, *f.*, peace
pecco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to make a mistake, to sin.
pectus, -oris, *n.*, a breast, bosom.
pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, money, a sum of money.
pedes, -itis, *m.*, a foot-soldier.
pedester, -tris, -e, *adj.*, on foot, pedestrian, on *or* by land; *in pl.*, pedestres. *subst.*, foot-soldiers.
pellis, -is, *f.*, a skin, hide.
pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum, 3 *v. a.*, to beat, drive, drive out, banish; *also* to put to flight *or* rout the enemy.
penna, -ae, *f.*, a feather; *in pl.*, a wing.
per, *prep.* (*acc.*), (1) *of space*, through, over; (2) *of time* during, throughout; (3) *of the agent*, through, by, by means of.
perculsus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* percello, panic-stricken, terrified.
percussor, -ōris, *m.*, an assassin.
percussus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* percutio, pierced.
per-cutio, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, 3 *v. a.*, to thrust *or* pierce through.
per-do, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v. a.*, to make away with, destroy.
per-dūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to bring *or* guide.
per-eo, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum, 4 *v. n.*, to perish, die.
perfidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, treacherous, faithless.
perīculum, -i, *n.*, risk, danger.
perītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, skilled.
per-maneo, -ēre, -mansi, -mansum, 2 *v. n.*, to hold out, remain.
permultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, very much *or* many.
permutandus, -a, -um, *gerundive of* permuto; de permutandis captivis, about the exchange of prisoners.
pernicies, -ēi, *f.*, ruin, destruction.
perpes, -etis, *adj.*, continuous, without intermission.
perpetuō, *adv.*, constantly, perpetually.
perpetuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, continuous, unbroken; *hence* in perpetuum, for ever.
per-sequor, -ī, -cūtus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to follow up, pursue.
perspicuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, plain, evident.
per-terreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, to frighten, terrify.

per-territus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* perterreo, thoroughly frightened.
perturbātio, -ōnis, *f.*, alarm, panic.
per-turbo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to alarm, throw into confusion.
per-venio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to arrive, come to, reach.
pēs, pedis, *m.*, a foot.
peto, -ere, -īvi *and* -ii, -ītum, 3 *v. a.*, to demand, seek.
philosophus, -i, *m.*, a philosopher.
pictor, -ōris, *m.*, a painter.
pictus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* pingo, painted, coloured, of various colours.
piē, *adv.*, piously.
pīlum, -i, *n.*, the heavy javelin (*for throwing at the enemy*).
pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum, 3 *v. a.*, to paint.
pinguis, -e, *adj.*, fat, rich, fertile.
pinna, -ae, *f.* (*another form of* penna), the fin of a fish.
pīrāta, -ae, *m.*, a pirate.
pīrāticus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to pirates.
piscis, -is, *m.*, a fish.
piscor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. a.*, to fish.
placenta, -ae, *f.*, a cake.
placeo, -ēre, -cui, -citum, 2 *v. n.*, to please.
plaustrum, -i, *n.*, a wagon.
plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full, full of.
plūma, -ae, *f.*, a feather.
plūrimus, -a, -um, *sup. adj. of* multus, most, very many.
plūs, plūris, *comp. adj. of* multus, more.
poena, -ae, *f.*, a punishment, penalty; *hence* dare poenas, to pay the penalty.
pompa, -ae, *f.*, a procession, pomp, display.
pondus, -eris, *n.*, weight.
pōno, -ere, posui, positum, 3 *v. a.*, to place, set up, pitch a camp.
pons, pontis, *m.*, a bridge.
populus, -i, *m.*, the people.
porrigo, -ere, -rexi, -rectum, 3 *v. a.*, to stretch out.
porta, -ae, *f.*, a door, gate.
portendo, -ere, -di, -tum, 3 *v. a.*, to foretell, predict.
porto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to carry.
possum, posse, potui, *v. irreg. n.*, to be able.
post, *prep.* (*acc.*), (1) *of place*, behind, after; (2) *of time*, after, since.
post, *adv.*, (1) *of time*, after, afterwards; *as* paucis post diebus, a few days after; (2) *of place*, behind, next.
posteā, *adv.*, afterwards.
posterus, -a, -um, *adj.*, next, following.
post-quam, *conj.*, after, as soon as.
postrēmō, *adv.*, at last, finally.
postrēmus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.*, last.
postrīdiē, *adv.*, on the next day.
postulo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to demand.
potens, -entis, *pres. part. of* possum, able, powerful.
potentissimus, -a, -um, *sup. adj. of* potens, most powerful.
potestas, -ātis, *f.*, power.
potior, -īri, -ītus sum, *v. dep.*

n., to capture, obtain possession of.
potissimus, -a, -um, *sup. adj. of* potis, principal, most important, suitable.
praebeo, -ēre, -bui, -bitum, 2 *v. a.*, to show, afford.
praeceptum, -i, *n.*, a precept, lesson.
prae-cipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to charge, instruct.
prae-cipito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to throw *or* cast headlong.
praeda, -ae, *f.*, booty, spoil, plunder.
prae-dico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to publish, proclaim, assert.
praeditus, -a, -um, *adj.*, gifted, endowed *or* provided with.
prae-fero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, 3 *v. a.*, to carry *or* bear before one.
prae-lātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* prae-fero, carried in front.
praemium, -ii, *n.*, a reward, prize, stake.
praesens, -entis, *pres. part. of* praesum, present.
praesidium, -ii, *n.*, protection, defence, garrison.
prae-sto, -stāre, -stiti, -stātum *or* -stitum, 1 *v. a.*, to fulfil, discharge, perform; *impers.*, praestat, it is better.
prae-sum, -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, to be at the head of, command, to exercise power.
praeter, *prep.* (*acc.*), besides, except.
praetereā, *adv.*, besides, moreover.
praeter-eo, -īre, -īvi *and* -ii, -itum, to pass by, pass over.
praetor, -ōris, *m.*, a praetor, magistrate, general.
praetōrium, -ii, *n.*, a general's tent.
precor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. a.*, to pray, entreat, beseech.
prex, precis, *f.*, a prayer, request, entreaty.
prīdiē, *adv.*, on the day before.
prīmus, *sup. adj.*, first.
princeps, -ipis, *adj.*, chief, first, principal.
prior, -ōris, *comp. adj.*, the former, the first of two.
prius-quam, *conj.*, before.
prīvo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to deprive.
prō, *prep.* (*abl.*), before, in front of, in place of, on behalf of, instead of.
probātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* probo, tried, tested, approved.
probrum, -i, *n.*, a shameful *or* disgraceful act, disgrace, abuse.
prō-cēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to go forward, advance.
procella, -ae, *f.*, a storm.
procul, *adv.*, afar, far off.
prō-curro, -ere, -cucurri *and* -curri, -cursum, 3 *v. n.*, to run forward.
prōd-eo, -īre, -īvi *and* -ii, -itum, 4 *v. n.*, to go *or* come forth, go out of doors.
prōdigium, -ii, *n.*, an omen, portent, prodigy.

prō-do, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v. n.*, to betray.
prō-dūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead forward.
proelium, -ii, *n.*, a battle.
profectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* proficiscor, having set out.
proficiscor, -ci, -fectus sum, 3 *v. n.*, to set out.
pro-fugio, -ere, -fūgi, 3 *v. n.*, to flee away, escape.
profundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, deep.
prō-gredior, -i, -gressus sum, 3 *v. n.*, to go forth, advance.
prō-gressus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* progredior, having advanced.
pro-hibeo, -ēre, -bui, -bitum, 2 *v. a.*, to prohibit, stop, prevent, keep away from.
prō-icio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to cast forward, throw, hurl.
prō-lapsus, -a, -um. *perf. part. of* prolabor, slipping *or* tumbling forward.
prō-lātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* profero, having been carried out.
prō-mitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to promise.
prope, *adv.*, nearly.
propero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to hasten, hurry.
propinquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near, neighbouring.
prō-pōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3 *v. a.*, to offer, put down, propose.
prŏprius, -a, -um, *adj.*, special, particular, personal.
propter, *prep.*, on account of.
prō-silio, -īre, -ui, 4 *v. n.*, to leap forth, to spring up.
prō-sum, prōdesse, prōfui, *v. n.*, to do good to, benefit.
prōverbium, -ii, *n.*, a proverb, maxim, saying.
prō-video, -ēre, -vīdi, -vīsum, 2 *v. a.*, to provide, prepare.
prō-vocans, -antis, *pres. part. of* provoco, challenging.
prō-voco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to challenge.
proximē, *sup. adv.*, lately.
proximus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.*, nearest; *as subst.*, proximi, the neighbours.
publicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, public; *as subs.*, publicum, the streets, in public.
puer, -i, *m.*, a boy.
pugna, -ae, *f.*, a battle.
pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n*, to fight; *impers. in the passive voice, as* pugnatur, it is being fought; pugnatum est, a battle was fought.
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, *adj.*, handsome, beautiful.
pullus, -i, *m*, a young animal *or* bird, chick.
pulsus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* pello, driven out, banished.
puteus, -i, *m.*, a well, cistern.
puto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to think, consider, believe.

quădrāgintā, *indecl. num. adj.*, forty.
quădrīgae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, a chariot drawn by four horses.
quădringentī, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, four hundred.
quaero, -ere, -sīvi *or* -sii,

-sītum, 3 *v. a.*, to seek, inquire.
quaeso (*old form of* quaero), *used parenthetically*, I pray, prithee.
quālis, -e, *adj.*, of what sort *or* kind; *also as an interr.*, of what sort *or* kind?
quam, *adv.*, as, how; *in comparisons*, as, than; *with a superl.*, quam celerrime, as fast as possible; quam maximum numerum, the largest possible number; *in exclamations*, how!
quamdiu, *adv.*, as long as.
quamquam, *conj.*, although.
quantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great; tantus quantus, so great as; *as adv.*, quantum, how much! how greatly!
quārē, *adv.*, *as an interr.*, wherefore? why? *also* therefore, on that account.
quartus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, fourth.
quasi, *adv.*, as if, just as if, on the ground that.
quatiens, -entis, *pres. part. of* quatio, striking.
quatio, -ere, quassi, quassum, 3 *v. a.*, to shake, knock, strike.
quattuor, *num. adj.*, four.
que, *conj. enclitic*, and, *joined to the word it connects*; que . . . que, both . . . and.
quercus, -ūs, *f.*, an oak.
querēla, -ae, *f.*, a quarrel, dispute.
queror, -ī, questus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to complain, lament.
questus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* queror, having complained.
quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which, what; *with subj.*, *to express a purpose*, in order that he, &c.
quia, *conj.*, because.
quid, *pron. interr.*, how? why? wherefore?
quīdam, quaedam. quoddam, *pron. indef.*, a certain, a certain one, somebody, something.
quidem, *adv.*, indeed, at least.
quies, -ētis, *f.*, rest, peace, quiet.
quingentēsimus, -a, -um, *ord. adj.*, five hundredth.
quingentī, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, five hundred.
quinquāgēsimus, -a, -um, *ord. adj.*, fiftieth.
quinque, *num. adj.*, five.
quintus, -a, -um, *ord. adj.*, fifth.
quippe, *conj.*, no doubt, doubtless, the fact is, of course.
quis, quid, *pron. interr.*, who? which? what? (*while* qui, quae, quod, *interr. is used as an adj.*).
quis, quid, *pron. indef.*, any one *or* some one, any body *or* thing; si quis, if any one.
quisquam, quaequam, quicquam *or* quidquam, *pron. indef.*, any, any one, anybody.
quisque, quaeque, quodque, *and subst.* quicque (quidque), *pron. indef.*, whoever it be, each, every; turpissimus quisque, all the ugliest.
quō, *adv. and interr.*, where? whither? *also with com-*

paratives, quo diutius, the longer; *also with comparatives, instead of* ut, *to express a purpose*, in order that.

quod, *conj.*, because.

quōmodo, *adv.*, in what way? how?

quondam, *adv.*, once formerly, once upon a time.

quoniam, *adv.*, since, because, whereas.

quoque, *conj.*, also, too.

quot, *adj. pl. indecl.*, how many, as many, as; tot . . . quot, so many . . . as; *also interrog.*, how many?

quotannis, *indecl. adv.*, every year.

quotīdiē, *adv.*, daily (*also spelled* cottidie *or* cotidie).

quotiēs *or* **quotiens**, *adv.*, how often, as often as.

rādix, -īcis, *f.*, a root, a radish; *also* the foot of a mountain.

rāmus, -i, *m.*, a branch, bough.

rāna, -ae, *f.*, a frog.

rapio, -ere, -ui, -tum, 3 *v. a.*, to seize, carry off, ravage.

raptus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* rapio, seized *or* carried off.

rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, few, scattered, at intervals.

ratus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* reor, having thought.

re-cēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to withdraw, retreat, retire, yield.

recens, -ēntis, *adj.*, fresh, recent, new, untouched, whole, untired.

re-cido, -ere, reccidi, recāsum, 3 *v. n.*, to fall back, return, recoil, to end in.

re-cipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to bring back, recover; *with reflex. pron.* se, to retreat, withdraw, *sometimes*, to recover oneself.

re-cito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to read out *or* aloud.

rectē, *adv.*, rightly.

rectus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* rego, drawn in a straight line, straight, upright.

re-cūso, āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to refuse.

red-do, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v. a.*, to give back, return, restore, render; *in pass.*, aqua dulcis reddita est, the water has been made sweet.

red-eo, -īre, -īvi *and* -ii, -itum, 4 *v. n.*, to go back, return.

re-dūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead *or* conduct back.

re-fero, -ferre, rettuli, relātum, *v. a. irreg.*, to bear *or* carry back; *hence* se referre, to return, go back; pedem referre, to retreat.

re-fugio, -ere, -fūgi, 3 *v. n.*, to flee back, escape.

rēgīna, -ae, *f.*, a queen.

regio, -ōnis, *f.*, a region, district, country.

regnum, -i, *n.*, a kingdom, sovereignty.

re-gredior, -ī, -gressus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to go back, return.

re-gressus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* regredior, having returned.

relictus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* relinquo, having been left.
re-linquo, -ere, -līqui, -lictum, 3 *v. a.*, to leave behind, abandon.
reliquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining.
re-missus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* remitto, sent back, dropped.
re-mitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to send back, to remit (*punishment*), to let go *or* drop.
re-moveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 *v. a.*, to withdraw, remove.
re-pello, -ere, reppuli, repulsum, 3 *v. a.*, to drive back, repulse.
re-pendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to pay back, requite, repay.
repentē, *adv.*, suddenly.
re-perio, -īre, repperi, repertum, 4 *v. a.*, to find, discover.
repertūrus, -a, -um, *fut. part. of* reperio, likely to find.
re-peto, -ere, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 3 *v. a.*, to seek again, demand back.
re-porto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to carry back, to gain a victory.
rep-peri, *perf. indic. of* reperio.
reprehensus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* reprehendo, having been blamed.
re-pulsus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* repello, having been driven back.
rēs, **rĕī**, *f.*, a thing, affair; res gesta, an exploit, action; *also* res familiaris, family affairs *or* property; *for* res publica, the State.
re-sisto, -ere, -stiti, 3 *v. n.*, to stand still, halt, to resist.
rē-spicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v. a.*, to look back at.
rē-spondeo, -ēre, -di, -sum, 2 *v. a.*, to answer.
restis, -is, *f.*, a rope.
rēte, -is, *n.*, a net.
re-tentus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* retineo, held back *or* fast.
re-versus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* revertor, having returned.
re-vertor, -i, reverti, reversum, *v. dep. and act.* (*in the present tenses the verb is deponent, in the perfect tenses active, in form*), to return, go back.
re-vinctus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* revinco, bound *or* fastened.
re-voco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to call back, recall.
rex, **rēgis**, *m.*, a king.
rīdeo, -ēre, rīsi, rīsum, 2 *v. a. and n.*, to laugh *or* laugh at.
rīma, -ae, *f.*, a crack, hole.
rīpa, -ae, *f.*, a bank.
rīte, *adv.*, duly, rightly.
rīvus, -i, *m.*, a stream.
rixa, -ae, *f.*, a quarrel, dispute.
rōdo, -ere, -si, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to gnaw.
rogo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to ask.
rostrum, -i, *n.*, a bird's beak.
rugio, -īre, *v. n.*, to roar, *as a lion.*

ruīna, -ae, *f.*, ruin, destruction.

rumpo, -ere, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *v. a.*, to burst, break.

ruo, -ere, rui, rutum, 3 *v. n.*, to rush *or* hurry.

ruptus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* rumpo, burst *or* broken.

rūri, *loc. of* rus, in the country.

rursus, *adv.*, again, in turn.

rūs, rūris, *n.*, the country (*as opposed to the town*).

rusticus, -a, -um, *adj*, rural, rustic; *as subst.*, rusticus, -i, *m.*, a country man, rustic, peasant.

sacer, săcra, săcrum, *adj.*, holy, sacred; *as subst.*, săcrum, -i, *n.*, a sacred rite, sacrifice.

sacerdōs, -ōtis, *m. and f.*, a priest *or* priestess.

saeculum, -i, *n. dim.*, an age, generation.

saepe, *adv.*, often, frequently.

saevio, -īre, -ii, -ītum, 4 *v. n.*, to rage, to be violent *or* angry.

saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fierce, cruel, savage.

sagitta, -ae, *f.*, an arrow.

sal, salis, *m.*, salt, the salt water, sea.

saltem, *adv.*, at all events, at least.

saltus, -ūs, *m.*, a leap, spring, jump (salio).

saltus, -ūs, *m.*, a narrow pass, ravine.

salūs, -ūtis, *f.*, safety, deliverance, preservation, a means of safety.

salvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unharmed, safe.

sanguis, -inis, *m.*, blood.

sānitas, -ātis, *f.*, soundness of mind *or* body; ad sanitatem redire, to recover one's health.

sāno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to heal, cure.

sapiens, -entis, *adj.*, wise.

sapientia, -ae, *f.*, wisdom.

satelles, -itis, *m.*, an attendant, courtier.

satio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to fill, satisfy, content.

satis, *adv.*, enough, sufficiently; *comp.* satius, preferable, better.

saxum, -i, *n.*, a large rock *or* stone.

scelus, -eris, *n.*, an evil deed, crime.

scīlicet, *adv*, you may know, of course, certainly, doubtless (scīre + licet).

scindo, -ere, scidi, scissum, 3 *v. a.*, to cut *or* tear.

scio, -īre, scīvi, scītum, 4 *v. a.*, to know, understand.

sciūrus, -i, *m.*, a squirrel.

scrībo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, 3 *v. a.*, to write.

scriptum, -i, *n.*, anything written, a writing.

sculpo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, 3 *v. a.*, to carve, cut, grave.

scurra, -ae, *m.*, a buffoon, jester.

scūtum, -i, *n.*, a shield.

sē, *pron. reflex.*, himself, herself, itself *or* themselves. *See* sui.

sēcum, *the pron.* sē, *with the preposition* cum, with himself, herself *or* themselves.

secundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, the following, the next, the second.
secūris, -is, *f.*, an axe.
sēcūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, free from care, safe, untroubled, secure.
sed, *conj.*, but, only.
sedens, -entis, *pres. part. of* sedeo, sitting.
sedeo, -ēre, sēdi, sessum, 2 *v. n.*, to sit, sit down.
sēdēs, -is, *f.*, a seat.
sēditio, -ōnis, *f.*, sedition, discord.
segnis, -e, *adj.*, lazy.
segnius, *comp. adv.*, too lazily *or* with want of energy.
sella, -ae, *f.*, a seat, chair.
semel, *adv. num.*, once.
sēmen, -inis, *n.*, seed.
semper, *adv.*, always.
senātus, -ūs, *m.*, the council of elders, the senate.
senectūs, -ūtis, *f.*, old age, extreme age.
senex, senis, *adj.*, *comp.* senior, old, aged; *as subst.*, senex, -is, *com.*, an old man *or* woman.
sensim, *adv.*, gradually.
sententia, -ae, *f.*, an opinion, vote; sententiis omnium, by the votes of all, unanimously.
sentio, -īre, sensi, sensum, 4 *v. a.*, to feel, perceive, think.
sepelio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -pultum, 4 *v. a.*, to bury.
septem, *num. adj.*, seven.
septimus, *ord. adj.*, seventh.
sepulcrum, -i, *n.*, a tomb, burial-place, grave.
sequor, -ī, secūtus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to follow, pursue.
serpens, -entis, *f.*, a snake, serpent.
sērō̆, *adv.*, late, too late, sooner *or* later.
sero, -ere, sēvi, satum, 3 *v. a.*, to sow, plant.
servio, -īre, -īvi *and* -ii, -ītum, 4 *v. n.*, to be a slave to, to serve.
servo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to keep, preserve, save.
sēsē, *pron. reflex.*, *another form of* sē.
sevērē, *adv.*, severely, strictly.
sēx, *num. adj. indecl.*, six.
sex-centēsimus, -a, -um, *ord. adj.*, the six-hundredth.
sextus, -a, -um, *ord. adj.*, the sixth.
sī, *conj.*, if.
sīc, *adv.*, thus, so.
siccus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dry; in sicco, on dry land.
sīcut, *conj.*, so as, just as.
signum, -i, *n.*, a mark, sign, a military standard.
silentium, -ii, *n.*, silence, quiet.
silva, -ae, *f.*, a wood, forest.
similis, -e, *adj.*, like, similar, equal to.
simul, *adv.*, at the same time, together, at once; simul atque *or* ac, as soon as; simul . . . simul, both . . . and.
simulācrum, -i, *n.*, a likeness, form, image, representation.
simulo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to feign, pretend (*a thing to be what it is not*).
sīn, *conj.*, but if (si + ne).

sine, *prep.* (*abl.*), without.
singulāris, -e, *adj.*, one by one, single, solitary; *also* singular, matchless, remarkable.
singuli, -ae, -a, *num. distr. adj.*, one by one, singly, in single file.
sitiēns, -entis, *pres. part. of* sitio, thirsty, thirsting.
sitio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, 4 *v. n.*, to be thirsty.
sitis, -is, *f.*, thirst.
smaragdus, -i, *com.*, the emerald, jasper.
socius, -ii, *m.*, an ally, partner, comrade.
sōl, sōlis, *m.*, the sun.
soleo, -ēre, solitus sum, 2 *v. n.*, to be wont *or* accustomed.
solidus, -i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus), a gold coin, *worth about twenty-five denarii.*
solitus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* soleo, accustomed, wont.
solium, -ii, *n.*, a seat, throne.
sollers, -ertis, *adj.*, skilled, clever.
solum, -i, *n.*, the ground.
sōlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, alone, only; *hence adv.*, sōlum, only, merely.
somnio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to dream.
somnium, -ii, *n.*, a dream.
somnus, -i, *m.*, sleep.
sonitus, -ūs, *m.*, a noise, dīn, uproar.
sonus, -i, *m.*, a sound, noise.
soror, -ōris, *f.*, a sister.
sors, sortis, *f.*, a lot, chance.
spatium, -ii, *n.*, room, space.
speciēs, -ēi, *f.*, shape, form, beauty.
spectāculum, -i, *n.*, a show, sight, spectacle.
spectātum, *supine of* **specto**, to see, watch.
specto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to see, watch, look at.
speculor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. a.*, to look for, watch for.
spēlunca, -ae, *f.*, a cave, cavern.
sperno, -ere, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 *v. a.*, to despise.
spēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to hope, hope for.
spēs, spĕī, *f.*, hope.
splendidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, excellent, splendid.
spolians, -antis, *pres. part. of* spolio, robbing.
spolio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to rob, strip of, despoil.
spolium, -ii, *n.*, *the arms stripped from a defeated enemy*, spoil, booty, prey.
sponsor, -ōris, *m.*, a bondsman, surety (*one who becomes answerable for another*).
stabulum, -i, *n.*, a stall, stable.
stagnum, -i, *n.*, a pool, pond.
statim, *adv.*, at once, immediately.
statuo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to set up, establish, to determine.
statūra, -ae, *f.*, size of the body, stature.
stimulātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* stimulo, goaded on, urged on.
stīpendium, -ii, *n.*, a tax, pay, stipend.

sto, -āre, steti, statum, 1 *v. n.*, to stand.
strāgēs, -is, *f.*, slaughter.
strēnuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, vigorous, energetic, firm.
studium, -ii, *n.*, zeal, desire, pursuit, eagerness.
stultitia, -ae, *f.*, folly.
stultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foolish.
sub, *prep.* (*abl*), (1) *of place*, under, beneath; (2) *of subjection*, under, during the reign of.
subactūrus, -a, -um, *fut. part. of* subigo, likely *or* fit to subdue.
sub-dūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a*, to lead down *or* up; naves in aridum, to draw up ships on to land.
sub-igo, -ere, -ēgi, -actum, 3 *v. a.*, to conquer, subdue.
subitō, *adv.*, suddenly.
subitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sudden.
sub-lātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* tollo, having been taken away.
sub-mergo, -ere, -mersi, -mersum, 3 *v. a.*, to drown, submerge, overwhelm.
sub-sequor, -ī, -cūtus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to follow up, pursue.
sub-sum, -esse, *v. n.*, to be near *or* at hand.
suc-cēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to make one's way secretly, to succeed to, take the place of.
successor, -ōris, *m.*, a successor.
suc-curro, -ere, -curri, -cursum, 3 *v. n.*, to help, aid, assist.
suī, *gen.*; *dat.* sibĭ; *acc. and abl.*, sē *or* sēsē; *sing. and pl. pron. of 3rd pers. in reflexive sense*, of himself, herself, itself, themselves.
sum, esse, fui, *v. n.*, to be, exist, live.
summissē, *adv.*, humbly, modestly.
sum-moveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 *v. a.*, to take away, take off.
summus, -a, -um, *adj.*, the highest, greatest; summa aqua, the top of the water.
super, *prep* (*acc.*), over, across.
superbia, -ae, *f.*, pride.
superbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, proud.
superior, -us, *comp. adj.*, higher, superior, victorious.
supero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to get the better of, overcome, surpass.
super-sum, -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, to be left, remain, survive.
super-venio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come up, arrive.
sup-peto, -ere, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 3 *v. n.*, to suffice, hold out, remain, last.
supplicium, -ii, *n.*, punishment.
suprā, *adv.*, above, beyond, higher up.
sŭprā, *prep.* (*acc.*), above, over.
sŭprēmus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.*, last, latest.
surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum, 3 *v. n.*, to arise, spring up.
sus-cipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.* (sub + capio), to undertake, begin, incur.

sus-pendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to hang.
sus-picio, -ere, -spexi, -ctum, 3 *v. a*, to suspect.
suspicio, -ōnis, *f.*, suspicion.
suspicor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. a.*, to suspect.
sus-tineo, -ēre, -tinui, -tentum, 2 *v.a.*, to bear, sustain, support.
sus-tuli, *perf. of* tollo, I took away.
susurro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, to whisper, to rustle, murmur.
sūtor, -ōris, *m.*, a shoemaker, cobbler.
suus, -a, -um, *pron. poss. 3rd pers.*, his *or* her own, his, her, its, their.

tabernāculum, -i, *n.*, a tent.
tabula, -ae, *f.*, a painting, picture.
taceo, -ēre, -ui, -citum, 2 *v.n.*, to be silent *or* quiet.
taedet, -ēre, -duit *or* taesum est, 2 *v. impers.*, I am tired *or* weary of.
tālis, -e, *adj.*, of such a kind, such.
tam, *adv.*, so, so much.
tamen, *adv.*, however, nevertheless.
tandem, *adv.*, at length, at last.
tango, -ere, tetigi, tactum, 3 *v. a.*, to touch.
tantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great, so much ; tantus quantus, so much as ; *adv.*, tantum, so much, only.
tardē, *adv.*, slowly.
tectum, -i, *n.*, roof, ceiling.
tēcum, *prep.* cum *with pron.* te, with thee.
tego, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to cover.
tēlum, -i, *n.*, a weapon, missile.
temerārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, rash.
temeritas, -ātis, *f.*, rashness.
tempestas, -ātis, *f.*, weather, storm.
templum, -i, *n.*, a shrine, temple.
tempus, -oris, *n.*, time.
tenĕbrae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, darkness.
teneo, -ēre, -ui, -tum, 2 *v. a*, to hold, keep.
tener, -era, -erum, *adj.*, tender, soft, delicate.
tergum, -i, *n.*, the back ; *hence* a tergo, from behind, in the rear.
terra, -ae, *f.*, the dry land, the earth, ground ; *hence* orbis terrarum, the world.
terreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a*, to terrify, frighten.
terror, -ōris, *m.*, dread, alarm, terror.
tertius, -a, -um, *ord adj.*, the third.
testūdo, -inis, *f.*, a tortoise.
theātrum, -i, *n.*, a playhouse, theatre.
thēsaurus, -i, *m.*, a hoard, treasure.
timeo, -ēre, -ui, 2 *v. a. and n.*, to fear, be afraid, dread.
timidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, afraid, timid.
timor, -ōris, *m.*, fear, dread.
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublātum, 3 *v. a.*, to lift up, take, take away.

torquis *or* torques, -is, *m. and f.*, a twisted chain, necklace.
tot, *num. adj. indecl.*, so many; tot quot, so many as.
totiēs, *adv. num.*, so often, so many times.
tōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, all, the whole, entire.
trādo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v. a.*, to hand over *or* down, deliver.
tragoedia, -ae, *f.*, a tragedy.
traho, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to draw *or* drag.
trā-icio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to cause to cross, transport.
tranquillus,-a,-um,*adj.*,calm.
trans, *prep.* (*acc.*), across, over.
trans-eo,-īre,-īvi *or*-ii,-itum, 4 *v. n.*, to go across *or* over, pass over *or* by.
trans-fīgo, -ere, -fixi, -fixum, 3 *v. a.*, to transfix, pierce through.
trans-gredior, -ī, -gressus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to cross over.
transiens, -euntis, *pres. part. of* transeo, passing by; *as subst.*, a passer-by.
transilio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ui, 4 *v. n. and a.*, to leap across, jump over.
transitus, -ūs, *m.*, a going over, passage, crossing.
trecenti, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, three hundred.
tredecim, *num. adj.*, thirteen.
tremo, -ere, -ui, 3 *v. n.*, to tremble, shake.
trēs, tria, *num. adj.*, three.
trībūnal, -ālis, 3 *n.*, a judgment-seat, tribunal.
tribūnus, -i, *m.*, a chieftain, tribune; *hence* tribuni militum, tribunes of the soldiers.
tribuo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v.a.*, to grant, give, render, pay.
trīginta, *num. adj.*, thirty.
tristis, -e, *adj.*, sad, gloomy.
triumpho, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, to celebrate a triumph.
triumphus, -i, *m.*, a triumphal procession, a triumph, *a triumphal entrance of a general into Rome after an important victory.*
tuli, *perf. indic. of* fero.
tum, *adv. demons. of time*, then, thereupon.
tumultus, -ūs, *m.*, an uproar.
tumulus, -i, *m.*, a mound.
tunc, *adv.*, then, at that time.
turba, -ae, *f.*, a crowd.
turbo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to throw into confusion, upset, disturb.
turbulentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, turbid, muddy.
turpis, -e, *adj.*, disgraceful, base.
tūtor, -ōris, *m.*, a guardian, tutor (*of minors*).
tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe, secure.
tuus, -a, -um, *poss. adj.*, thy, thine, your.
tyrannus, -i, *m.*, a ruler, sovereign, despot.

ubĭ, *adv.*, where; *also interr.*, where?
ullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, any, any one (*always accompanied by a negative*).
ulterior, -us, *comp. adj.*, farther, on the farther side.

ulterius, *comp. adv.*, farther, longer.
ultimus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.*, the farthest, most distant, last; *of degree*, ultima pernicie, with extreme disaster.
ultrā, *adv. and prep.*, on the other side, beyond, farther.
ūnā, *adv.*, together.
unda, -ae, *f.*, a wave, water.
unde, *adv.*, from which place, whence.
undecim, *num. adj.*, eleven.
undique, *adv.*, on all sides, everywhere.
unguis, -is, *m.*, a nail, claw, talon.
ūniversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, all together, the whole body.
unquam, *adv.*, at any time, ever.
ūnus, -a, -um, *adj. num.*, one, alone, only.
urbs, urbis, *f.*, a city (*the city of Rome*); ab urbe condita, from the foundation of the city.
ursus, -i, *m.*, a bear.
usque, *adv.*, all the way to, as far as.
ut, *conj.*, that, in order that, so that, *with the subjunctive*; *as adv.*, when, how, as, *with the indicative.*
uter, ŭtra, ŭtrum, *pron.*, which of two?
uterque, ŭtraque, ŭtrumque, *pron.*, each of two, either, both.
ūtor, -i, ūsus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to use, deal with, treat.
ŭtrimque, *adv.*, on both sides.
ūva, -ae, *f.*, a grape.
uxor, -ōris, *f.*, a wife.
vacca, -ae, *f.*, a cow.
vacuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, empty.
vadum, -i, *n.*, a shallow place in water, the bottom of a well.
vagor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. n.*, to stroll about, ramble, wander.
valdē, *adv.*, very much, altogether, exceedingly.
valeo, -ēre, -ui, 2 *v. n.*, to be strong, *or* in good health, to be well; *imperat*, vale, farewell!
validus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong.
vallum, -i, *n.*, a rampart, intrenchment.
vasto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to lay waste, ravage.
vehementer, *adv.*, violently, furiously, eagerly.
vēnātor, -ōris, *m.*, a hunter, sportsman.
venēnum, -i, *n.*, poison, drug.
venia, -ae, *f.*, pardon, forgiveness.
venio, -īre, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come.
vēnor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. a.*, to hunt.
ventus, -i, *m.*, the wind.
vēr, vēris, *n.*, the spring (*of the year*).
verber, -eris, *n.*, a blow, lash, whip, scourge.
verbero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to beat, flog.
verbum, -i, *n.*, a word, speech.
verēcundia, -ae, *f.*, shame, modesty.
vereor, -ēri, veritus sum, 2 *v. dep. a.*, to fear.
veritus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* vereor, having feared *or* fearing.

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vernus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of spring.
vērō, *adv.*, indeed, truly
versus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* verto, turned.
vertex, -icis, *m.*, the highest point, top.
vērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, true, real.
vescor, -i, *v. dep.* (*with abl.*), to feed on.
vestio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, to clothe, dress.
vestis, -is, *f.*, a garment, dress, clothes.
vestītus, -ūs, *m.*, clothes, dress.
vetulus, -a, -um, *adj.*, old.
vetus, -eris, *adj.*, old, ancient.
vexo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to harass, worry, annoy.
via, -ae, *f.*, a way, road.
viātor, -ōris, *m.*, a traveller.
vīcēsimus, -a, -um, *ord. adj.*, the twentieth.
vīcīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, neighbouring, near.
victor, -ōris, *m.*, a conqueror.
victōria, -ae, *f.*, victory.
victus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* vinco, conquered.
video, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, 2 *v. a.*, to see.
videor, -ēri, vīsus sum, 2 *v. dep. and pass.*, to seem; *impers*, to seem good.
vigilia, -ae, *f.*, watch, guard.
vīgintī, *num. adj.*, twenty.
vincio, -īre, vinxi, vinctum, 4 *v. a.*, to bind.
vinco, -ere, vīci, victum, 3 *v. a.*, to conquer, surpass.
vinculum, -i, *n.*, a bond, chain.
vīnea, -ae, *f.*, a vineyard.
vir, viri, *m.*, a man, hero.
virga, -ae, *f.*, a rod, switch.
virgo, -inis, *f.*, a maid, maiden.
viridis, -e, *adj.*, green.
virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*, courage, virtue.
vīs, vim, *gen. and dat. wanting*; *abl.* vi, force, violence; *in pl.*, vīres, strength.
vīso, -ere, visi, visum, 3 *v. a.*, to visit.
vīta, -ae, *f.*, life.
vītis, -is, *f.*, a vine.
vitium, -ii, *n.*, a fault, vice.
vīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to avoid.
vīvo, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. n.*, to live.
vīvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, alive, living.
vix, *adv.*, scarcely.
voco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to call, name.
volans, -antis, *pres. part. of* volo, flying.
volo, velle, volui, *v. a. irreg.*, to wish, want, be willing.
volŭcris, -is, *f.*, a bird.
voluntas, -ātis, *f.*, a wish.
voluptas, -ātis, *f.*, pleasure.
vōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to devour.
vōs, *pl. of pron.* tu, you, ye.
vōx, vōcis, *f.*, voice, sound, cry.
vulgus, -i, *m. and n.*, the people, public, multitude.
vulnerātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. of* vulnero, wounded.
vulnero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to wound.
vulnus, -eris, *n.*, a wound.
vulpēs, -is, *f.*, a fox.
vultus, -ūs, *m.*, a look, face, countenance.